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Poetry.

HOW BETSEY AND I MADE UP.

BY WILL M. CARLETON.

Give us your hand, Mr. Lawyer, how do you do
to-day?
You drew up that paper—I s'pose you want your
pay.
Don't cut down your figures; make it an X or a V;
For that 'ere written agreement was just the
makin' of me.

Goin' home that evenin' I tell you I was blue,
Thinkin' of all my troubles, and what I was goin'
to do;
And if my hosses hadn't been the steadiest team
alive,
They'd 've tipped over, certain, for I couldn't see
where to drive.

No—for I was laborin' under a heavy load;
No—for I was travelin' an entirely different road;
For I was a-tracin' over the path of our lives
ag'in,
And seein' where we missed the way, and where
we might have been.

And many a corner we'd turned that just to a
quarrel led,
When I ought to 've held my temper, and driven
straight ahead;
And the more I thought it over the more these
memories came,
And the more I struck the opinion that I was the
most to blame.

And things I had long forgotten kept risin' in my
mind,
Of little matters betwixt us, where Betsey was
good and kind;
And these things they flashed all through me, as
you know things sometimes will,
When a feller's alone in the darkness, and every
thing is still.

"But," says I, "we are too far along to take an-
other track,
And when I put my hand to the plow I do not oft
turn back;
Ans 'tain't an uncommon thing now for couples
to smash in two;"
And so I set my teeth together and vowed I'd see
it through.

When I come in sight of the house 'twas some'at
in the night,
And just as I turned a hill top I see the kitchen
light;
Which often a han'some pictur' to a hungry per-
son makes,
But it don't interest a feller much that's goin' to
pull up stakes.

And when I went in the house the table was set
for me—
As good a supper's I ever saw, or ever want to
see;
And I crammed the agreement down my pocket
as well as I could,
And fell to eatin' my victuals, which somehow
didn't taste good.

And Betsey she pretended to look about the
house,
But she watched my side coat pocket like a cat
would watch a mouse;
Then she went to foolin' a little with her cup,
And intently readin' a newspaper, a-holdin' it
wrong side up.

And when I'd done my supper I drawed the agree-
ment out,
And give it to her without a word, for she knowed
what 'twas about;
And then I hummed a little tune, but new and
then a note
Was bu'sted by some animal that hopped up in
my throat.

Then Betsey she got her specs from off the man-
tel-shelf,
And read the article over quite softly to herself;
Read it by little and by little, for her eyes is get-
tin old,
And lawyers' writin' ain't no print, especially
when it's cold.

And after she'd read a little she give my arm a
touch,
And kindly said she was afraid I was 'lowin' her
too much;
But when she was through she went for me, her
face a-streamin' with tears,
And kissed me for the first time in over twenty
years!

don't know what you'll think, Sir—I didn't
come to inquire—
But I picked up that agreement and stuffed it in
the fire;
And I told her we'd bury the hatchet alongside of
the cow;
And we struck an agreement never to have an-
other row.

And I told her in the future I wouldn't speak
cross or rash
If half the crockery in the house was broken all
to smash;
And she said, in regards to Heaven, we'd try and
learn its worth
By startin' a branch establishment and runnin' it
there on earth.

And so we sat a-talkin' three-quarters of the
night,
And opened our hearts to each other until they
both grew light;
And the days when I was winnin' her away from
so many men
Was nothin' to that evenin' I courted her over
again.

Next mornin' an ancient virgin took pains to call
on us,
Her lamp all trimmed and a-burnin' to kindle an-
other fuss;
But when she went to pryin' and openin' of old
sores,
My Betsey rose politely and showed her out of
doors.

Since then I don't deny but there's been a word
or two;
But we've got our eyes wide open, and know just
what to do;
When one speaks cross the other just meets it
with a laugh,
And the first one's ready to give up considerable
more than half.

Maybe you'll think me soft, Sir, a-talkin' in this
style,
But somehow it does me lots of good to tell it
once in a while;
And I do it for a compliment—'tis so that you can
see
That that there written agreement of yours was
just the makin' of me.

So make out your bill, Mr. Lawyer; don't stop
short of an X;
Make it more if you want to, for I have got the
checks.
I'm richer than a National Bank, with all its treas-
ures told,
For I've got a wife at home now that's worth her
weight in gold.

Selected Story.

Next Door to Bulliman's.

Jealousy, Chemistry, Love,

I live at Boxley Down, and am "Next door to Bulliman's." The deserted house I have taken was never christened. It has been called by various names, each man who came to it giving it a new appellation. I prefer to have a local habitation without a name—"The post of honor is a private station," that is my motto; bills are therefore sent as due from "Next door to Bulliman's," and they are duly paid.

Bulliman's is a ladies' school. There is no male Bulliman. There was one, who, says his mild relict, "was an officer in her Majesty's forces." Officer is a wide word. There are officers in her Majesty's customs, and in the local police—a force which, though very efficient, has the benefit of being totally composed of officers. But the deceased Bulliman—meek fellow, with a tremendous beard, a weak head, and a consumptive chest—was neither in the police, nor in the customs, nor in the post-office. Neither was Bulliman an officer in any regiment. He served, however, in the Crimea; and his grateful country has pensioned his widow in so insufficient a way that Mrs. Bulliman is fain to keep school. The truth is, that William Bulliman was in the Commissariat Department; and, being of a tender conscience as well as having a "consumptive chest," he, after the terrible revelations about our starving troops and famished horses, "took ill" and died. "He was a tender-hearted fellow, and never ought to have been Bulliman," said his widow, as if there was something terrible in the name.

His widow was a faint hearted, mild little creature, as one might see; but she had two little children, as different from herself and the deceased officer as well could be. Her theory about the matter was, that they favored grandfather; and from the stories told about him, I think they must have done so. Grandfather Bulliman—a fine dashing fellow—had been a parson, and was an officer in a very different army. From the story of his life, one might have supposed that the reverend Bulliman acted up to his name, and that his son's spirit was there by crushed. By the rule of contrary, he had married a very meek, but mild creature, whose nature had been bequeathed to the "officer," while the fierceness and dash of the gallant drill sergeant in the ranks of the "Onety-first regiment" was given to his grandchildren, Dick and Katey. Happily, toward their mother these children showed nothing but tenderness and love.

Dick had been well educated, as the children of most genteel widows are.—Poor creatures, how they do pinch and screw for the result; and sometimes, how poor a one it is. Dick, however, did all in his power to make his mother happy; came out well in his examinations, went in for chemistry, and was soon decently employed in the analysis of water, sewage and other pleasant matters. The British public a year or two ago had a scientific craze; and Dick was lucky in taking advantage of it. He was not at present highly paid, but he delighted in his work, and was full of hope. Kitty helped her mother in the school, and was rather high in church. She affected the sermons of the Rev. Pincher Twills, who vacillated between evangelical preaching and an ornamental ritual; was ritualistic in his service, and evangelical in his sermons; and who, consequently, pleased neither party. Katey read St. Augustine and St. Thomas-a-Kempis, went so far as to date, "On the eve of St. Michael," and always prefixed "S" before the names of the apostles, as if each was named Samuel; and was very particular in turning to the east. Her chief love for ritualism was, however, seen in decorating the miserably ugly brick and stone church of Boxley Down, built in style of the celebrated 1840 Gothic.

Dick Bulliman's dash, courage, good humor and fun made him a great favorite; so much so, that, when he came to Boxley Down, he had to sleep in a far distant cot from the seminary, where he smoked like a limekiln, and kept, it was supposed, unearthly hours. As, however, he was found, winter and summer, splashing in a huge washing tub—an extemporized bath—at six in the morning, these wild reports are to be put down as exaggerations. Katy defended Dick in any of his excesses, and against all enemies; and a dozen or so young people at Bulliman's—who are instructed in primness, preciseness, piety, and pretty ways by Mrs. Katey Bulliman—all agreed that schoolmistresses' sons were generally boors, but that Mr. Richard was a fine young fellow.

In the deserted cottage with no name, a large and productive garden, a fine view at the back, and a roomy interior, in which I lived, I had for my companion Jack Romilly of the —th, a crack regiment, almost equal to the celebrated Onety first, and has all the victories of Great Britain inscribed upon its flags.—Jack was rather stupid than otherwise at college; had come away thence without distinction; but having something to do, he, with that tremendous resolution which dull people have, went in and did it. He proceeded to the school of the most celebrated crammer in town or country at Croydon, worked like a horse upon system, and came out at the very head of the direct commission examination, with the enormous and utterly incomprehensible number below.—There you see his name:

Romilly, John—private tuition—1,203,456. Was he not a clever fellow? Jack never to this day, knew how he did it; and after his success, presented a gold watch to Capt. Stuffem, his crammer, and relapsed into his usual stupidity.

He had one other noticeable element in him, this Jack Romilly. He was jealous. He was jealous of me, his old friend and college chum; jealous of his dog Gyp, a black Pomeranian of distinguished family. After smoking a pipe in a friendly manner, and dining with great good nature, his jealousy would suddenly boil up, and Jack would say:

"You seemed to be precious glad to see Smith?"

"I was that," I would answer.

Another puff, and—

"You are precious fond of Smith?"

"Not more than you are of that word precious. Yes, I like him."

"Do you? I think he is a conceited pup."

"No you don't, Jack Romilly. You should hear how well he spoke of you! He's a good fellow; only he had just run down from town, had a little while to stay, and I made him welcome."

"To the total exclusion of me. I had to saunter about this cussed Down, at your heels."

"Because, Jack, you are what the song says."

Then I would tune up—

"Tell me, ye jealous pated swains."

"Now, don't be a fool, Tompkins!" Dear reader—do not despise me—is my farcical name—"Don't be a fool! Don't call me a jealous-pated swain; and I will make it up."

Simple fellows! In five minutes we were the best friends. With all his dullness, and the immense weight of marks upon him and upon his conscience, I liked to talk to handsome Jack Romilly better than to many a more brilliant man. He had a good heart and a fine sense, and his talk had a soothing, wise method about it that was very pleasing. Yet, every now and then this sensible, good fellow was disfigured with gusts of jealousy even, as I said, with his dog.

"Gyp, you little flirt!" he would say, "go to your master—there he is Tompkins."

Upon this, Gyp would look sadly into his face and put one paw up, as if to plead with him.

"Just like your sex," he would say spitefully. "Don't you love him Gyp?"

Upon which the poor burte would whine, and I would break out with my song—

"Tell me, ye jealous-pated swains!"

The reason why Jack Romilly came and dwelt at Boxley was two-fold. I fondly believe that he came down to Boxley to see me—partly, of course. There was another reason. He was in love with a young lady of—what he called—"a charming exterior and good workmanship, and admirably finished, and thoroughly well furnished."

I gathered from this, that Lucy Spofforth was well built, and had a good education; and I was not mistaken.

Clear hazel eyes—very keen, very merry and honest—an oval face, and what Jack termed an Austrian chin; a small capable forehead, the hair brought down somewhat low and worn very small; a clear, fair complexion, and dark chestnut hair; a throat very white, and beautifully set upon well formed shoulders; a height five feet four; and a movement at once quick, graceful, and dignified, distinguished Miss Lucy. But more than these, her sweet manners; her open, frank ways; her sweet resonant voice; her address—so kindly that it put every one at his or her ease, yet so ladylike that none ever took, or thought of taking a liberty with her. Such was Lucy Spofforth; made both to delight and plague Jack. She would no more have dreamed of being jealous than she would have dreamed of rivaling Mrs. Crummles, and of standing on her head on the top of a pikestaff, and in the midst of fireworks.

Whatever Lucy did seemed proper, graceful and natural. Jack was deeply in love with her, and showed it in the modern way—by staring at her for hours after he was accepted; sighing; walking with her in dull silence; remarking that it was an "uncommon fine day," and he did so wish she had been with him to the Opera or the "Zoo."

"Why, Jack," she would say, "Boxley is ever so much better than Zoo! See what a breeze we have? Acres upon acres, and thousands of cherry orchards, of strawberry fields, of raspberries and currants."

"But think of Downy ones," he would say. "Oh, Lucy, you should have seen the dresses at the Zoo!"

"So gay! so fine!" cried Lucy. Why, I should have looked quite a shabby thing, and you know, Jack, I should have had to have a new dress!"

"Pshaw!—nonsense!" returned Jack; "you always looked well dressed, Lucy!"

"That's what you say," laughed Lucy. "Every man in love thinks the woman he is in love with well enough dressed, because she costs money!"

"Now, don't say that, Lucy, don't say that. You know I would dress you in gold, if I could; and," he added, soberly, "if I thought it would please you!"

"Luckily, you know it would not, Jack," she answered. "You belong to a noble profession. What would please me is for you to succeed in it—moderately, of course, and to become the most noble and the most learned soldier in the world. Look at the number of marks that you gained, after being at the head of so many aspirants as clever and as good—as many were, no doubt. Jack! you never should be second to any man. Nulli secundus! Is that right, Jack!"

Even the soothing and gentle pinch she gave the lobe of Jack's red ear did not reconcile Jack to that reference to his passing. That immense number lay heavy on his soul.

"Why, Lucy, you know it was all cram!"

"Others crammed, too, Jack: but you were first."

Thus Lucy settled the whole matter. In her eyes Jack was a hero. She was in love with the young Lieutenant, and determined to urge him to fulfil her ambition.

And thus it was at Boxley Down that these innocents found again a taste of Paradise. Jack was to be married as soon as he got his company, and Jack's father was already in connection with Craig's court; and no doubt, by a judicious mixture of purchase, allowed by our virtuous and happy country, young Romily, who was well connected, would not have to wait long.

Dick Bulliman was dreaming of making some wonderful discovery in chemistry; he had already evolved a curious salt of no use to anybody. Kate Bulliman was busy with her school, and with making her mother comfortable; and I was dreaming of—no matter; not even the Downy ones of Boxley shall know.

One day not far from Christmas—so said many of us!—when matters were proceeding in this pastoral manner, Jack Romilly came in silent and depressed. He gave Gyp a cuff because the poor animal fawned on him, threw the *Saturday Review* to the end of the room, and threw himself upon the sofa.

"What's the matter, Jack?" I asked.

Jack groaned plaintively.

"Is it so bad as that?"

"Worse!" he said; "as bad as bad can be. My dear boy, never place your heart, as I have done, upon so frail a thing as woman."

"Jack," said I, "don't be foolish."

"I may be foolish," said he bitterly, "when Lucy is false."

"Pshaw, my dear fellow, you will be angry with yourself for saying so. What do you mean?"

In answer to this Jack took out his watch, sighed heavily, and told me that in a few minutes we would be able to see.

"At four o'clock, every afternoon, that false girl," he said, "goes courting—absolutely courting—Dick Bulliman."

Lucy was a favorite of mine, and I would not hear her abused. I told Jack so; and he, soberly sad and full of argument—so certain was he that he was right—heard all that I said with calmness, and again drew out his watch.

"Now!" he cried, "Now's the time. Come up into my bedroom—we shall not be observed there—and from the window we can observe Bulliman's garden."

At four o'clock, precisely, Miss Lucy Spofforth opened Bulliman's front gate, walked through the neat little forecourt they dignified by the name of garden, and we heard—Jack heard as if it were the crack of doom—her neat little aristocratic double-knock on Bulliman's front door.

Jack's nature was, as Lucy had assured me—for I was in confidence with the two—a large one. I don't like 'large' natures, if they are anything like Jack's. I have been assured that Lord Byron's was a large nature, and I have found as a rule, that these large natures were generally of a poetic, tumultuous, greedy, ambitious, not to say selfish kind; and that the poor and wretched 'small' natures are expected to do all the work and self-sacrifice.

Jack, therefore, directly after he saw Lucy, and heard that knock, turned a sort of green; and, treating me as an extempore Iago, hissed, literally hissed—the heroics of the stage being but faint copies of the exaggerated passions of these large natures.

"What does she do at Bulliman's?" She, who is above them in rank and social position? What does she do?"

[N. B.—I may here remark that the Downy ones of Boxley who lived on their means, never visit another Downy who is in trade, or even a profession; and that the old church at Boxley is carefully divided into first, second, and third class pews—so arist cratic are we.]

"Do!" I cried. "You great muff, you! Why, she goes to take music lessons of Miss Bulliman."

"Does she?" sneered Jack. "Muff as I am, I know that Lucy could beat Miss Bulliman all to shivers at music. Take lessons in organic chemistry, you mean. Come along. I'll settle this."

"Don't go, Jack!" I cried; "you will repent it. You do not know these people."

"Beg pardon, I do. I have not been introduced to them; but I have been making inquiries—"

"Dash your inquiries!" I jerked in.

"And my opinion is made up. I have learned all about it. She has visited this house for a fortnight; and has never told me!"

This staggered me. Well, Dick Bulliman was a clever, good fellow. Had Lucy got tired of his great nature?

"Come on!" again cried Jack.

And pushing me down stairs, he seized his hat, put mine on—a modest billycock, useful in the country—and we went down stairs quick foot, as they say in the country across the water.

Down stairs we went on tiptoe. Why on tiptoe I don't know; but we were excited and histrionic. In we sneaked, also on tiptoe, into Bulliman's garden, and were guilty—being great natures, and histrionic also—of the unpardonable meanness—so often seen on the stage—of cruoching to listen and spy behind a thick cypress tree which adorned the garden, and of looking through the window.

Boxley Down is a quiet place; and whether our ears were sharper than usual or the silvery tones of Lucy's resonant voice pierced farther than usual, I cannot say; but there we saw Miss Bulliman, in a hat, standing up and looking down on Lucy, who, with her hat off, was sitting down; and we heard the latter say:

"He has sent me a cruel letter, my dear—a very cruel letter; and I am afraid I must not come here again."

Jack gave me a cruel drive with his elbow, such a cruel drive as I do not want again to have just below my false ribs; and then he again hissed.

"'Tis my letter! I will unmask the hypocrite! Come on!"

I was dragged forward—how I hardly know; but I soon found myself opposite Lucy and Miss Bulliman, and heard Jack's resolute and certainly offensive tones.

"I know all, Miss Spofforth. I have heard what you have said—I have my witness here." He threw back his great hand in his eagerness, and knocked my billycock down with a crash,—I had taken it off politely to Miss Bulliman, whom I rather admired,—and he said, fixing his large, fierce eyes upon pretty Miss Lucy, "I have done with you forever!"

Hereupon, Lucy, who was but young and very much in love, gave a great scream and "went off." Miss Bulliman went off too, but not in a dead faint; called Jack Romilly a coward, and sang out for her brother Dick. In came Dick and his mother, too; and without any words, soon by vinegar and smelling-salt—Dick's chemicals were always preferred at Bulliman's, as being so powerful,—brought her to. Meanwhile I and Jack Romilly stood like two guilty and intruding fools; Jack suffering—as he afterwards confessed—the torments of a place of which he has, I am sure, no experience, at witnessing the tender dexterity of Dick Bulliman and the fainting of Lucy. When the young lady was well recovered, Jack and I—for I had to follow that great nature's lead—"thought that we had better go."

"No—don't," cried Katey Bulliman. "We must settle accounts with you, gentlemen. Dick, stop them."

"Can you fight, sir?" said Jack, with a great amount of bitterness. "You are a man of peace."

"I'm a man of science," said Dick slowly; "not necessarily a man of peace. I can fight if I want."

"Then, sir, you must fight me. I am an officer in his Majesty's service. You have taken away my only hope—my only love."

Here Lucy began to show a white feather; that is, she cried a bit, and looked at Jack with some admiration; she knew that it was all his love.

"I have done nothing of the sort," said Dick. "I love Miss Lucy as I love an angel, that's all; but I know that she is bound to you—and, Mr. Romilly, I am a gentleman."

"And the son of an officer," whimpered Mrs. Bulliman.

"But if you wish me to fight for Miss Lucy, I'm willing," said Dick, only let me choose my own weapons. I'm going in heavily for poisons. I've a new salt. Let me give you a dose, and I'll take a dose, too, and toss up for an emetic. If you die, I'll make observations on you, and immortalize you as the first victim. That's quite as sensible as the pistol business."

Jack looked very much like a fool; so did I. I thought we'd better go again; but Lucy had given one of those bright, truthful, triumphant looks of hers; and Jack was on his knees, holding her hand, and calling himself an idiot, and begging pardon heartily.

Lucy put her soft hand on his forehead, and looking fondly into his dark eyes, so resplendent now, said:

"Your large nature will, sometime, comprehend my small, but clear one. You have given me a pang, but I forgive you."

"But what were you doing here, Lucy?" said Jack,—he had thanked her, it seems, in a satisfactory way, with his eyes,—"that I did not know? It wasn't music, was it?"

"No," said Katey; "except that Miss Spofford gives me now and then a lesson. She plays beautifully."

"And it was not science," said Dick; "for in my laboratory I make such an awful smell and smoke that I should choke any woman, except Miss Caudia Pecker and the Social Sense Old Blues."

"Then what was it?" again urged Jack.

"God bless her!" cried that dear Mrs. Bulliman. "She was aiding me, buying her own stores, and making bandages and charpie for the wounded, and preparing the Boxley Down box for Col. Lloyd Lindsay and the national society in aid of the sick and wounded in this dreadful war!"

"Think, Jack," said Lucy, "think for a moment of the hundreds of poor men who lie in agony; of the wounds, of the fever, and the pain; and of the thousands of poor widows! And I shall be a soldier's wife, Jack!"

"God bless you, and forgive me, Lucy! But why, "cried the jealous pated swain, "why did you not tell me?"

"Because I should not let my right hand know what my left hand does; and you, Jack, are my right hand!"

P. S.—It's all right now! Jack and Lucy are as fond as ever; and Katey—well, Dick is an uncommonly good fellow; and I'm so glad that I live "Next door to Bulliman's!" — *Transatlantic Magazine.*

Miscellany.

A Mississippi Romance---A Reminiscence of Aaron Burr.

"Nota Bene," (Col. John F. H. Claiborne,) contributes to the Natchez *Democrat* the following romance of the early days of Mississippi, a romance in which the eloquent, accomplished, and fascinating Aaron Burr played a conspicuous part:

The arrest of Aaron Burr, at the mouth of Cole's creek, by the order of Cowles Meade, Acting-Governor of Mississippi Territory, and his arraignment in the old town of Washington on the charge of treason, the self-possession, ability, and tact he exhibited, and the favorable impression he made on the community, are all well remembered, historical incidents. He was discharged on giving bonds for his appearance, and the principal bondsman was Col. Benijan Osmun, a native of New Jersey, and a comrade of Burr in the revolutionary war. He was an old bachelor, of handsome fortune, a high-toned Federalist in politics, retained his military habits, and was held in great esteem. Colonel Osmun was one of the most practical and successful planters of the Territory—was the first who commenced to improve our breed of horses, and was renowned for his table and his wines. His beautiful estate extended to the Half-Way Hill. His lands, on his death, were purchased by the late Gerard Brandon, and were given to his son-in-law, Col. James Smith and William Stanton, two of our most valuable citizens, now deceased. Here Col. Burr resided some weeks after his discharge, receiving the visits of influential sympathizers, but passing his afternoons in the woods. The Half-Way Hill, when clothed with majestic trees, was his favorite resort. But its refreshing shade and charming prospect were not the only attraction. There lived at that time, near the summit of the hill, in a little vine-covered cottage, a widow lady from Virginia, whose small farm and two or three slaves were the only remains of a large fortune. Her husband had converted his property into money, and on his way to this Territory had been robbed and murdered by the notorious Joseph Thompson Hare, a more blood-thirsty villain even than the celebrated Mason. She had but one child, Madeline, who must still be remembered by a few of our older citizens as a miracle of beauty. In form and feature, in grace and modesty, she was all that the old masters have pictured of the divine Madonna, or that artists ever dreamed of human loveliness. Those that saw her loved her, yet she was never conscious of the sentiment until she listened to Aaron Burr. The family were Catholics, and there Col. Burr went to meet, by appointment, one of his numerous agents and correspondents, the Abbe Viel, a Jesuit priest of remarkable ability. He was born in New Orleans in 1736, studied at Paris, and became a member of the Congregation of the Oratory. At the dissolution of that body by the French Government he returned to Louisiana, and exercised the priestly functions in the parish of Attackapas. He subsequently returned to France. It is probable that Col. Burr, in his projected invasion of Mexico, contemplated securing the influence of the religious orders, and for this purpose had opened a correspondence with the Abbe, and met him by appointment at this secluded place.

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At length, after canvassing his situation with Col. Osmun and six other confidential friends, Col. Burr determined to forfeit his bond and make his way to Pensacola. One stormy night in February, 1807, he set forth, mounted on the favorite horse of his host, and attended by Jerry, a faithful groom, who had orders to go as far as Pearl river. Urgent as was the necessity for expedition, Col. Burr halted until daylight at the widow's cottage, pleading with the beautiful Madeline to be the companion of his flight. He promised marriage, fortune, high position, and even hinted at imperial honors, not realizing, even then, a fugitive and branded traitor, the crushing down-fall that impended over him. The maiden had given him her heart; she had listened to his witchery night after night, and loved him with all the fervor of her Southern nature. She would have followed him to the end of the earth, and to the scaffold, and her aged mother would freely have given her to this most captivating man—for they looked on him as a demi god—but as with most of our Southern women, virtue and propriety were stronger than prepossession and passion, and the entreaties of the accomplished libertine were firmly rejected. Baffled and disappointed, he was compelled to proceed, but promised to return, and carried with him the covenant and pledge of the beautiful Madeline. She was wooed by many a lover. The young and gallant masters of the plantations on Second creek and St. Catherine's strove in vain for her hand. Fortunes and the homage of devoted hearts were laid at her feet; but the maid of the Half-Way Hill remained true to her absent lover; the more so because of the rumors that reached her of his misfortunes and his guilt. She lived on the recollection of his manly beauty, and the shades he had most affected were her constant haunts. At length, when he fled from the United States, pursued by Mr. Jefferson and the remorseless agents that swarm around power and authority—when he had been driven from England—and an outcast in Paris, shivering with cold and starving for bread—he seems to have felt, for the first time, the utter hopelessness of his fortunes. And then he wrote to Madeline, and in a few formal words, released her from her promise. Stating that he would never return to the United States, he advised her to enter a convent should she survive her mother. A year or two after this she went to Havana with Mrs. W., a highly respectable lady, who then owned the property where Mrs. St. John Elliott now resides. Her extreme beauty, her grace and elegance, produced the greatest enthusiasm. The hotel where they put up was besieged. If she appeared on the balcony a dozen cavaliers were waiting to salute her. When her *volant* was seen on the Paseo or the Plaza de Armas it was escorted by the grandees of the island. She was feted by the Governor General, serenades and balls followed in rapid succession, and the daily homage to her beauty never ceased until the evening bells sounded the Angelus.

Without surrendering her heart, or being carried away by universal admiration, she returned to the cottage on the Half Way Hill. She was followed there by Mr. K., an English gentleman, the head of the largest commercial house in Havana, and to him, on his second visit, she gave her hand.

The vine-covered cottage, its trellise and borders, have crumbled into dust.—The courtly lover and the innocent maiden are long since dead. But the old hill still lifts its aged brow, wrinkled all over with traditions. A favorite lookout of the Natchez in time of war—the scene of a daring conspiracy against the Spanish authority—the rendezvous of lovers—the hiding place of brigands, and a depot for their blood-stained treasure—mute, but faithful witness of the past!

A Model for American Youth.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald from Long Branch.

As I rode up from the depot to the hotel recently I was attracted by a manly young fellow of about twenty-eight who sat next me in the stage. He was handsome, with a hazel eye and fresh complexion, was well and neatly dressed and had especially a silver toned voice. I spoke to him at first, because I was attracted by his modesty.

"Yes," said he, in reply to an introductory question in regard to the hotels, (the weather being entirely beyond argument,) "it has turned out a pretty good season, I believe. I have been here several seasons, and have seen none better."

"You spend all your vacations here?"

"No," reflectively, "not vacations. I usually pass the summer season here."

Evidently he was a rich young blood, and with his good looks and modesty an excellent model for the American youth.

"Stopping at the —— Hotel?"

He was bowing to a sweet looking girl just then, and did not immediately answer. She was smiling back with a delightful grace, showing a mouthful of rich pearls. Evidently he knew the good society of the Branch.

"No, no," he replied, when he had ceased bowing and comprehended my question. "No, I stop at—at—at a cottage."

Fine fellow, this, stopping at his own cottage, and independent enough to ride upon an omnibus. He interested me greatly as we went along, evidently knowing everything about the place.—"There's Judge ——'s cottage; handsome, isn't it? There's the handsomest pair of steppers at the Branch, those grays just turning in at the Continental."

Here he was attracted by the repeated bows of two gorgeous dames who were passing us slowly in their open carriage, and who opened two huge mouths and a couple of batteries of ready-made teeth upon him. He bowed quite gracefully to them and went on with his pleasant descriptions. At the hotel we parted and I lost him; but I thought in this wise of him: Talk of the degeneracy of the American youth. Look at this young fellow. Handsome, polished, pleasant tempered, elegant in his manners, rich, modest, sensible. He visits this watering place evidently not to suffocate in the hotels and follow the old winter routine of dissipation and flirtation. He would certainly not seek them in his own quiet cottage. He comes for the more rational joys of sea air and sea bathing, to be, perhaps, near the girl he loves and hopes (and I may say deserves) to win. Happy fellow! True model he for the youth of this glorious republic!

In order to see one of the lions I went over to the cottage where the tiger is let loose, just a step or two from the West End, and as I went into the back room, among the rattling of chips at the faro table and the clinking of the little ball in the pool of the roulette table, I heard that silvery-toned voice again: "Walk in and have some supper, gentlemen—just ready—18 red. Ah, how de do—met you on the stage—I remember. Have supper? No! Then, take a drink—21, black. Excuse me—business, you know. Charley, pass the cigars to this gentleman."

There he was—my model of American youth! I passed out without patronizing the establishment.

TAKING COLD IN SUMMER.—When extremely warm and in a full state of perspiration, such as follows active exercise of any kind, it is very injudicious to sit in a draught of air, with less clothing than was worn during the exercise. It is quite natural, if we have been walking on the street, to remove as much of our clothing as possible on entering the house, and further to sit in the most breezy place we can find. If it be toward evening when the air is inclined to dampness, and the vitality of the system greatly reduced, more or less of the symptoms characterizing what are denominated colds are likely to ensue.

Therefore, never be in too great a hurry to check perspiration, either by cool air or by drinking, especially of ice-water. Allow a little time to elapse before removing any of the clothing, and rather let the perspiration subside gradually; for in this way we are sure of avoiding many of the serious consequences attending the other course. This may seem a foolish precaution to many, especially during such warm weather, but an observance of the precept will save many from hours of pain.—*Med. Inq.*

Constantinople is to be connected with the opposite Asiatic coast by a railroad tunnel, consisting of sheet-iron double tubes, under the water of the Bosphorus. The tunnel is to be about twelve hundred feet long, ten feet in diameter in the clear, and to be thirty-six feet below the level of the water, in order not to obstruct navigation.

Mrs. Clemmer Ames thinks that Alice Cary wrote too much and Phœbe too little. Which is undoubtedly true, not only of them but of many others. Two-thirds of our writers sacrifice quality to quantity, and the pure wine of their genius runs to water. The other third do not press their grapes enough to bring out the full measure and fine flavor of the spirit they contain.

Saratoga by Dip-Candle Light.

"Taw," the correspondent of the New York *Advertiser*, gets off a capital thing on the gas failure at Saratoga:

On Friday night, while the Committee on pedigree, income, and old maids were sitting in the parlor, the gas suddenly went out. It was Egyptian darkness. "The Sun" office had only one candle. The Saratogian lighted up the old "Wide Awake" lamps. The Shesterfieldian Hathorn, with one candle in a bottle, went around, like Diogenese with his lantern, looking for an honest man. Mr. Hamilton's chief bass singer gave out, and Dr. Strong adjourned his prayer meeting. It was just in this darkness that light came to me all at once at the Clarendon. It was ten o'clock. The stage drove up from the depot. Almost every lady expected her husband on the train. Many young ladies expected their sweethearts; neither the stage, the driver, nor the horses were visible. From force of habit the passengers left their way to the reception room. I got mixed up with the crowd. Twenty-five married ladies, seven old maids, and four young ladies commenced greeting the passengers in the darkness. "My dear William! why did you stay so long?" exclaimed a sweet young wife, and then she threw her arms around my neck—our lips met. I wasn't going to be a darned fool.

Far different.

Now a dear, sweet, liquid-eyed brunette threw her arms wildly around me. "O Eugene, why did you not write oftener?" she sobbed, and then she sank sweetly on my bosom. I said, "weep not Julia," and then I kissed her sweet-twenty-two times. It was delicious. It made me think of my first wife and my college days at Ya'e. A pendulous matron now approached, dressed decollete, hair a la pompadour. She took me in her arms and whispered, "O Charles, did you bring my beautiful dog—did you?"

Madame, my name is not Charles, and I hate dogs. I'd kill every d—d—d—, but she fell fainting at my feet.

A sweet, golden-haired blonde now took my hand. She pressed it gently, saying: "Dear Albert, I know it is you, and I am so glad to see you! Now, do promise me!" I said I wouldn't. Then she held her cheek close to mine. It was hot with love's young hope and pure, sweet affection. We were very happy. None but a wicked man would have brought sadness to this sweet, pure young heart—full of confidence, warm with virgin affection, and beautiful with splendid girlishness.

"Do you still love me, Albert?" she whispered.

"Undoubtedly," I remarked.

"How much, darling?"

"A heap."

"Oh, I am too happy!" she murmured, as she twisted her fingers in my auburn hair and held me in a sweet embrace.

This sort of thing went on for seventeen minutes, when C. Leland appeared in the distance with a tallow candle. I quietly withdrew and mingled unobserved in the crowd. As the candle appeared, twenty-seven young gentlemen were seen shaking hands with as many young ladies in the different corners. I have seldom seen such an affecting scene. It was a great display of affection. One married gentleman was holding the hands of two ladies. The hair of the ladies was generally crimpless, while the hair of the young gentlemen did not display a parting place. I reflected, "how kin such things be, and overcome us like a summer shower?" I consulted with J. Billings. He says they kan't. So I resolved to leave the place. I came back to Congress Hall and found the young ladies and young gentlemen having a grand ball by candle light. Each young lady held in her hand a penny dip. They flew through the Lancers like ghosts in "Macbeth." Eight streaks of light made a terrible criss-cross, as the dance went on. When the grand change came, the lights revolved like a gigantic fourth of July pin wheel. It was a great night for Saratoga. The young people liked it. Some prefer darkness to light. Eight young people became engaged at Congress Hall that night.

When people came to go to bed there was a great demand for candles. There were twelve hundred people at Congress Hall—two hundred candles and three hundred bottles—five hundred lights in all. Young gentlemen stood outside of doors while sweethearts undressed and handed the candle over the transoms. Old men slept with their boots on, because they could not find the boot jack. Married men got into the wrong rooms, and only found out their mistake the next morning. An old lady bathed her face with Harrison's Columbiana ink to cure the toothache. She thought it was pain-killer. She discovered her mistake just before coming to breakfast.

Mr. Saxe borrowed a candle of a beautiful young lady. The next morning she found under her door, these beautiful lines:

"You gave me a candle: I give you my thanks,
And add as a compliment, justly your due—
There is not a girl in these feminine ranks
Who could, if she would, hold a candle to you."

A Sad Story.

New Orleans is excited over the recent suicide of Amelia Garcia, a young lady of about twenty-three, who, for three or four successive seasons, won unbounded applause on the stage of the principal theatres of that city. Young, lovely and accomplished, the wonderful charm of her voice was augmented by great personal attractions. Her singing is spoken of as having been something entirely superior to the ordinary stage vocalism, and her reputation as a fine artist had spread beyond the borders of New Orleans into other and distant communities. Her beauty won her many admirers, and for the sake of one whom she preferred above the other, she retired from the stage about two years ago. To please her lover she abandoned whatever of fame and prospect of advancement she had in her profession. But she was not forgotten by the public whom she had so often delighted, and her appearance on the public thoroughfares or in the audience room of the theatres was always the signal for a unanimous though silent welcome. But it began to be whispered that her life was not happy. The color left her cheeks and the elasticity of her step disappeared, until one morning last week it was known that she had been deserted by the only one she loved, and had taken consolation in a draught of laudanum. Thus ends the history of Amelia Garcia.

Geo. S. Cobb, of Atlanta, was arrested in New York for the larceny of $10,000 at the office of the Southern Express Company, Atlanta, Ga., May 25. Cobb at that time was money clerk of the Atlanta office.

Weekly Toledo Blade.

A. F. MILLER. D. R. LOCKE. J. F. JONES.

MILLER, LOCKE & Co., Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUG. 31, 1871.

RESPONSIBILITY OF VOTERS.

The power of a republic is lodged in the hands of its electors, or at least of as many of them as exercise their right to cast the ballot. The voter may refuse or neglect to exercise his privilege, but in that case he only surrenders his political power to be used by others. If they use it better than he would have done, the commonwealth is the gainer, but if worse, the neglectful citizen is responsible for the evil done through his neglect. The inference is that every voter should make it a personal duty to cast his vote in such a way as will, in his judgment, most certainly conduce to the general welfare.

An elector is not at liberty to cast his vote in such a way as to exert no political authority. This is sometimes done by men refusing to act with existing political organizations, in order as they claim, to assert and set forward some abstract principle. Votes count up one by one, and election figures are stubborn facts; when honestly and truly counted. It is the majority that tells. A hundred men in a county, or a thousand in a State, who refuse to act with existing political organizations, by this way of asserting abstractions, may, and generally do, give political power to the men least capable of exercising it, and to the party which has least of their confidence. It is not a sensible or a patriotic act to throw away political power in this way.

As an eccentric but sensible politician once remarked: "Until every man is as wise as his neighbor and as good as he ought to be, there must be two great parties in a Republic, or one and a number of pieces." Parties are necessary as long as a majority governs. Every man has, or should have some idea of what the government should be, or of what it should do. He should be anxious that it should do right and avoid that which is wrong. He should desire its honor and its success. He should be as anxious for its own honor and good fame as for the preservation of his own personal repute. Hence he will determine to vote with that party whose ideas are most in consonance with his own. He should not go off with a minority which can exert no political power, but act in and with the party which he prefers over its rival for political authority.

The Republican party has made a glorious record—one that will shine illustrious on the page of history throughout all generations. Not only its friends, but its enemies as well, agree that good and not evil has resulted from its rule. A gigantic scheme of treason has been broken up, the Union has been saved from destruction, millions of human beings have been emancipated from bondage, the elective franchise extended, commerce revived, manufactures made profitable and prosperous, immigration encouraged, the national debt has been largely reduced, and the public credit nobly sustained. So well intrenched in popular confidence is this party that the managers of the rival party feel obliged to pretend that they are agreed to let its distinctive work—that to which they have always interposed the most bitter opposition—remain undisturbed. Yet, strong and popular as this great and good party is, it is threatened with loss of numbers by the organization of small parties formed ostensibly to advocate some theory of morals or of politics, or to protect some class interest from dangers which are supposed to threaten it. The Labor Reformers, the Prohibitionists the Women's Rights advocates, and sundry local interests, are each seeking to embody separate organizations in order to gather strength against a day to come. These parties are encouraged by the Democratic leaders, as they know that they will suffer far less from them than will the opposite party. Therefore, at this time, our peril arises from the very intelligence and individuality which has been the strength of our organization in the past. We do not control manageable and unthinking classes as the Democracy does. We have made no contracts with Catholic Archbishops for the control of hundreds of thousands of voters in a single State. We have to appeal to the men who individually read, think, and act each for himself. The Democracy controls the non-reading, unthinking, manageable classes of the North, and they are one in interest with the rebel oligarchy of the South. They control Cannish voters, and those who are susceptible of deception and management by demagogues. Therefore the weakness which comes from individual notions and the various "isms," does not threaten that party as it does the Republican organization.

Now the practical issue we wish to present to every man who believes in the party which has governed the country so well and successfully, is this: Ought we to give triumph to our foes by going into factious and schismatic movements on side issues?

Our cause has the same intrinsic value, and has the same overwhelming importance to the country that it possessed even in the excitements of the war period. To give the country into the hands of the Democracy would compel us to fight the battle over again. The rebels, when the Democrats gain power, will demand pay for their slaves set free by the nation. They will demand pensions for disabled Confederate soldiers, and the orphans and widows of slain rebels. They will attempt to reduce the blacks to the condition of serfs, and to undo, as far as possible, the work we have accomplished. At such a time should any Republican—any patriot—throw away his vote on any abstract or subordinate question? We speak as unto wise men.

☞ During the week ending August 19th, the following number of pension certificates were issued by the Commissioner of Pensions: Invalids, 363; widows, 171; navy, 13; war of 1812, 434; total, 981.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

The cause of general and impartial education in the Southern States stands or falls with the Republican party. The failure of the Republican party in the nation would be the frustration and downfall of the earnest and partially successful efforts now being made for the education of the children of all classes and colors in all parts of the country. Universal education is an essential sequence of the measures already adopted by the action of the Republicans in giving both freedom and the elective franchise to the uneducated masses of the South. Better not to have given the ballot to the poor whites and the negroes of the South, than, having given it, to withhold education from the masses. To give the dignity and authority of electors to an ignorant and undiscriminating population is to invite the domination of lying, deceitful, plundering demagogues, of the very worst class, in all the offices of the government. It was right and necessary to give the negro the right to vote, and that right was never conferred on any class of men better entitled, on account of what they had suffered of oppression and wrong, and their undoubted loyalty and heartfelt patriotism than the ex slaves of this country. Every interest of this class is with the Union which their old masters combined to destroy. Their hearts are as true as those of any class in the land, and the country has less to fear from them than from any other illiterate class in the country. But in the hold which a few adroit, sleek-tongued, and unprincipled demagogues have gained over the colored people in several sections of the South, we have an illustration of the evils which may arise from passion, ignorance and prejudice in an ignorant constituency. Such men as B. F. WHITTEMORE, convicted of selling cadetships, and C. C BOWEN, of bigamous fame, may impose themselves on an ignorant constituency, as men no better have done on constituencies boasting of greater enlightenment. As time progresses demagogues will practice more successfully than they have yet been able to do on the credulity and the passions of an unintelligent people. The evils arising from ignorance are the most formidable which can exist in a Republic. To diffuse knowledge by the permanent establishment of common schools is one of the first and highest duties of the statesman. And the Republican party, as in duty bound, has been faithful to that duty. It has wrestled nobly with the difficulties in its way, and has achieved a partial success. Should any such misfortune be in store for this land as a Democratic triumph in 1872 the efforts so far made in the direction of universal education would be frustrated and their establishment in the future prevented.

The educated portion of the South—the wealthy and ruling class—have mediæval ideas on the subject of education. Education is useful for the governing class, but a source of evil and mischief to the laboring classes. It is claimed that learning only makes the laborer restless, and discontented. So long as slavery existed, the aristocrats of the South had a ready answer for every man who urged the education of the negro. Education would be fatal to the slave system. Hence the school teacher on a plantation was esteemed and treated no better than a land pirate would have been. Under the new state of things other reasons are given for discouraging education. One says "We can't stand the expense—our taxes are too high without having schools to maintain." Another says: "I do not want my property taxed to educate other men's children." And then another speaks out: "Education will spoil the negro as a laborer." The worst feature in all this opposition is that these objections are honestly urged, and, therefore, however ridiculous they seem to us, in the light of the success of our school system, they cling to these false ideas with the tenacity which an ignorant honesty gives. Such objections were once urged in Pennsylvania and Ohio against the common school system. It is not strange that we should encounter them in the less progressive communities of the South.

But the opposition to the free school system in the South has a more calculating, sinister and formidable motive than any of these. The land-owners of the South no longer own the slave and possibly, have no strong desire to re-establish the old system of slavery. But they do desire to make a serf out of the negro, instead of an intelligent, thinking, self reliant freeman. The capitalists and land-owners of the South oppose education on principle, when it proposes to extend its blessings to the laboring masses. Demagogues among the politicians desire the masses to be of the grade of intelligence that will make them their dupes and serviceable followers. Therefore the cause of Education at the South has much to fear from the opposition which even the great power of the General Government, aided by the philanthropic and progressive sentiment of northern people, has not been able to overcome.

Education at the South for the youth of all classes can only be maintained by the favor of the General Government. Five years have elapsed since, under the fostering care of Gen. HOWARD, at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, schools were first established at the South. Missionary and benevolent institutions have done nobly. The various religious denominations have done much to overcome prejudice and repress opposition. But they have wrought under the protection of an administration in full sympathy with their benevolent projects. Remove the Republican party from power and that sympathy would no longer be shown. The opposition to teachers and schools would increase in strength and virulence, and the work be put back for at least a generation to come.

We present this fact—for who can doubt that it is a fact?—to urge upon all truly humane and patriotic people the duty of maintaining the harmony and strength of the Republican party. General intelligence is an essential condition of the success of the Republican government. Without it a despotism must succeed the Republic. Were the masses of France as well instructed—as intelligent—as thoughtful as are the voters of New England and Ohio, we should not see the fickleness and instability which is now manifested. Germany stands by free schools and compulsory education Hence her government is moderate, and her people strong, self-reliant and stable minded.

We do not affirm that all Democrats are opposed to universal education. We know many of them are true friends to our free school system. But we do say that the Democrats who will control the policy of the party at the south are opposed to free schools and will use the power of the government against them should that party again get hold of the national government. No friend of human progress, therefore, will be found acting with that party.

HOW THE AMENDMENTS ARE TO BE UPSET.

Gen. CAREY declared at Columbus the other day, that "if the Supreme Court shall declare the Amendments null and void, it will be a perfectly legitimate exercise of its authority, nor will our confidence in its wisdom, integrity and ability be at all weakened by its doing so." This is the sum and substance, then, of the "new departure," of which Democratic politicians boast so much. This is but the revival of the slaveholder's policy of 1852 which proposed a padlock for every lip on the slavery question, but sent all its propagandist projects to the Supreme Court to be made into law for the furtherance of its nefarious ends. This base attempt to override the Legislature of the nation and the decisions of the electors by a packed Court has once received the emphatic rebuke of the American people, and it may be necessary to repeat that rebuke once more. The will of the people is mightier than the arbitrary decision of the Supreme Court on any political question. The people of the United States will no more put its right to think and act on political questions in the keeping of nine men in black gowns in the city of Washington than it will put them in the keeping of an Emperor. And yet that is the use SAM. CAREY would make of the Supreme Court.

The cowardice of the Democracy is apparent. It dare not go before the people avowing its opposition to the amendments. It knows that defeat would be the sure result of such a course. Hence the "new departure" which professes to accept the amendments as fixed facts, ignore the question of their validity in political contests, but as Mr. SAM. CAREY intimates, slyly slip the issue before the Supreme Court whenever a majority of judges can be got on the bench to favor a decision against their validity. Such a decision, if ever made, would have just the same effect the infamous DRED SCOTT decision had. It would rouse the nation to decide the question of the amendments, just as it has by the stern arbitrament of war decided the slavery question. Freedom and universal suffrage are secured by the fiat which is higher and stronger than the *ipse dixits* of Judges who forsake justice to offer sacrifice on the altar of despotism.

☞ A new invention, consisting of a machine combining the advantages of an alarm pump, fire engine and ship's pump, was recently tested at Dover, N. H., and is said to have given great satisfaction to a number of interested gentlemen present at the trial. The signals are made by means of a whistle, blown by compressed air in the pump, and this whistle, under ordinary circumstances, can be heard three miles. The signals for fog, pilot, distress, for course, &c., consists of long, medium and short blasts, according to the key furnished, and by a similar process, a telegraphic alphabet can be used for communication. By changing the action of the machine, water may be pumped from the ship, or into the ship to extinguish fire. The entire apparatus is in very small compass, is very simple, and with all its arrangements cost but $150.

☞ The New York *Times* publishes a letter from a city correspondent who calls for the subscription of a fund with which to prosecute HALL and CONNOLLY, and says: "I will put down $250, and you may consider this a sight draft, payable to your order, for that amount, providing a sufficient sum is put down to proceed against them in a manner that means business." The *Times* thinks that, "at the meeting on the 4th of September, some practical step of this kind will probably be taken." But what court that is not practically owned by the thieves of the Ring can they be prosecuted in?

☞ The probable production of pig iron in the leading countries of Europe next year is given as follows: Great Britain, 5,100,000 tons; France, 1,062,000 tons; Germany, 1,907,000 tons; Belgium, 526,000 tons; Austria, 365,000 tons; Sweden, 293,000 tons; Russia, 420,000 tons; other European countries, 500,000 tons. Assuming that this estimate is approximately realized, the production of pig iron in Europe next year will be about 9,773,000 tons.

☞ The Ann Arbur *Argus* reports that efforts are still going forward to secure the success of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad. L. D. BUNCH, Esq., is holding meetings in various places to stir up the people along the line of the road to make subscriptions to the stock of the road. At a meeting at Milan, $400 was subscribed. A meeting was also held at Dundee and a canvass of that township arranged for.

☞ The Republicans will make a very creditable appearance, for a minority party, in the Kentucky Legislature. They will have 18 members in the House, and 3 in the Senate. The next election will improve these figures, as the late contest shows what a vigorous canvass can do by way of enlightening the public and bringing votes to the polls.

☞ It is stated that BOWEN, the lately pardoned bigamist, has given up his purpose of contesting DE LAMAR'S seat in Congress, but will be a candidate for election next year to his old seat in Congress. He is said to have many warm adherents among his former constituents.

☞ There are a few truth-speaking men left in the Democratic party. This confession we are compelled to make after reading the following plain words from an editorial in the New York *Citizen*, a paper edited by a Democratic member of Congress. The editor writes the future of his party as Daniel read that of Belshazzar from the hand writing on the wall. He says:

"As matters stand at present, the Democracy is almost sure of defeat in 1872; the "new departure" weakened it, the riot added to the disintegration, and the attacks of the *Times* has destroyed the last hope. It is true that in the city, as we predicted, the feeling about the latter is dying out already; the municipal extravagances and peculations are no longer the subjects of general conversation they once were, and before six months are over they will probably be forgotten. But they have produced their effect in the country, where, with the aid of the anti-Catholic feeling, they have dug the grave of the Democracy, and will bury it in the approaching Presidential election."

☞ It is stated in a Washington dispatch that about half of the time of Acting Commissioner DOUGLAS is at present devoted to revoking orders and appointments of the late head of the internal revenue bureau. Instructions have been given to revoke PLEASANTON'S late order to print the revised regulations concerning the tax on tobacco. This step is taken because the acting commissioner considers it inexpedient that these new regulations shall take effect, in view of the near assembling of Congress, and the probable various changes and modifications which will then be made in the general law.

☞ The demand upon the French exchequer to meet losses and war expenses involves a system of excessive taxation Every conceivable thing of value, both intrinsic and imaginary, is hunted up to swell the public fund. Even the domestic favorites and pets of lone and single women of uncertain age are not exempt. The tax gatherer's schedule embraces a levy of five francs upon every cat and one franc upon each canary bird, which seems to be bringing the taxation question down to a fine thing.

☞ The Boston *Pilot* gives voice to the apprehensions felt by the more intelligent and order-loving members of the Catholic Church when it protests against the tyrannical course pursued by the leaders of the Irish element in the city of New York. The Irish leaders in New York have become intoxicated with the exercise of power for a long time, and must be sobered by defeat and overthrow. The *Pilot* should advise all honest Catholics to throw their votes in that direction.

☞ Whatever may be thought of Gen. B. F. BUTLER or his political aspirations, there is no doubt of the truth of the following remark of his made recently to an interviewer:

"It is not laws we want; there are plenty of laws, good enough, too. Administrative ability to enforce law is the great want of the age—in this country especially. Everybody talks of law, law. If they would only insist on the enforcement of law, the government would stand upon a firmer basis, and 'questions' would settle themselves."

☞ The New York *Standard* intimates that the opponents of Gen. GRANT'S renomination are trying to concentrate on Vice President COLFAX. It says that this movement is under the especial patronage of Mr. HORACE GREELEY, and that its friends are only waiting a favorable time to spring his name on the country.

☞ The State of Michigan, in view of the importance of the peach trade, has fixed the capacity of a peach basket by statutory enactment. The law of that State says: The quantity known as a box or basket of peaches shall contain 761 and 4-5 cubic inches, or one-third of a bushel, strict measure.

GOSSIP.

More English than Irish came to this country in 1870.

The Rocky Mountains, west of Denver, are lively with tourists.

The Feejee Islands are said to raise very good Sea Island cotton, and to export about 9,000 bales a year.

Jules Simon is charged by some of the Paris journals with being a Communist of the extremest sort.

Five persons to each house is the average in Great Britain. In New York city the average is twenty-one.

Numerous private letters of Prince Napoleon are published by the *Paris Cloche*, but they disclose nothing remarkable.

At Claremont, N. H., recently the lightning scattered a box of matches over the floor, without setting any of them on fire.

A man and his wife, who had not met for eight years, recently found each other in a Chicago police court, both charged with drunkenness.

A San Francisco doctor advertised for a "good office cat." He has already received 248 felines, with the southern counties yet to hear from.

It is stated that Boston paid three millions of dollars for ale and lager beer last year, and drank 382,335 barrels of the former and 58,005 of the latter.

The widow of the Rev. Thomas Starr King is married in San Francisco, to her husband's executor, who, in addition to a "quiet culture," has $500,000 in cash.

Mr. M. D. Rolph, of Standford, Conn., has given money and lands to the value of $80,000 in aid of the new Methodist Seminary to be established in that place.

Spurgeon, having been offered $10,000 in gold to write a life of Christ, sent word that as good a life of Christ as could be written was to be found in the New Testament.

Rochefort describes his pedigree as older and better than any of the pretenders to the French throne, a female ancestor of his having been joined to the son of Louis VI.

A colored association in Memphis, known as the "Utopian Society for the Spread of Christian Feelings Among the Whites," has come to grief, its officers having left with the funds.

President Thiers intends, it is said, during the vacation of the French National Assembly, to make a long journey through France, for the purpose of visiting the principal fortified places.

A lady, impelled by the demands of fashion to seek recreation in the country during the summer months, writes back despairingly: "Did you ever revel in the gayeties of a half-grown, torpid village, where a walk to the graveyard was the only recreation, and where, if you indignantly refused to walk, you were shudderingly reminded, 'Ah, poor child, you may have to go there soon!'"

Lydia Thompson asks if it will pay to go to Boston with her troupe; and the papers respond "barely."

Miss Georgia Benedict, of Fond du Lac, Wis., has been licensed as a preacher in the Methodist church.

The total amount of Horatio Ward's bequests to the American Soldiers' Orphans' Homes is $600,000.

In London, workmen are carried on the railroads ten miles once a day each way for a week for 21 cents.

The latest bit of gossip at Newport is the elopement of a French count with the wife of an American gentleman.

The last reports from Saratoga are that 7,800 unhappy persons are regularly absorbing the vile fluids of the springs.

Mary Clemmer Ames says Phebe Cary was the wittiest woman—that is, spontaneously and pointedly wittiest—in America.

The Pope continues to indulge in his faints. One of them is his intention to make his home on the island of Corsica.

Homer Henderson, the Chicago artist, is at Long Branch, and has had several sittings for a life-size picture of President Grant.

A man in Danbury, Conn., recently offered two cents a pound for dead cats, and now quietness reigns o'nights in that locality.

The sheriff of Richmond, Ind., is named Study. It's all up with an offender when this officer has scholared him; he has to go.

Father Hyacinthe insists that he will marry *anyhow*. He should have all the credit due men who sacrifice themselves for a principle.

Visitors at Newport who do not know the parties, speak of James Parton and his Fanny Fern as "that bouncing woman and her invalid son."

The circulation of American papers is rapidly increasing in Germany, and it is proposed to establish a German-American news agency at Hamburg.

The most admired belles at the sea-side this season are married ladies; they monopolize the best dancers, and the mild-eyed maidens are righteously wrathful about it.

Erick Erickson came down to Sioux City from Dakota Territory. He met a Swedish maid he had never seen before, and before night was on his way home with his new wife in his ox-cart.

An ox passed through a crockery store in Portsmouth, N. H. the other day. He entered the rear door, passed out at the front, and didn't break a dish, though his sides grazed whole piles of crockery in his transit.

Gir's in old times did't behave any better than they do now-a-days. Even the old testament tells how Ruth followed the Boaz around. (Unless that last name is used with one syllable only, our labor has been in vain.)

Some of the mirrors which Tweed has put into the hotel just fitted up in New York for his son at the city's expense, are thirty feet high, and at that altitude ought to be high enough for him to see himself as others see him.

A brass tablet to the memory of Charles Lamb is about to be placed in the parish church of Edmonton, in the churchyard of which the author of "Elia" was buried. His tombstone there has been recently restored.

Waterbury has a "Batchelor's League," whose articles of association punish by a heavy fine any member being seen twice consecutively in company with the same woman, and with expulsion from the order for a third offence.

A man in Boston, on getting soda, was retiring from the store without the usual ceremony which follows that operation. "Recollect, sir," said the polite proprietor, "if you lose your pocketbook, you didn't pull it out here."

The Pope's family are nearly all centenarians, and the longevity of the family is proverbial at Sinigallia, the Pope's birthplace. He can now outwalk the fastest of his chambermaids, notwithstanding his extreme corpulency.

It has been decided by medical authorities that if a man has a good appetite, sleeps well and feels buoyant in spirit after his meals, he should let his health alone, whether he is as big as a hogshead or as thin and dry as a fence rail.

The interesting fact has recently been brought to light, by a speech of Hon John B. Alley, that Lynn was, when visited by George Washington, what he termed "a great shoe town." Its exports of shoes in 1788 were 100,000 pairs.

Old Joe Gilbert, a colored wood hauler, of Atlanta, has outlived three wives, and is standing the test of life with the fourth. By these three wives he had thirty-seven children, thirty of whom are living and within his parental sight.

An English paper says that no English novel worth reading is now stolen by American publishers. Every novelist of mark, it says, can sell his advance sheets to an American publisher for as much as he gets from home publishers.

They have a very severe attack of Railroad fever at Puget Sound. One of the papers closes a long article with: "Then blow, ye winds! put your shoulders to the wheel, ye steam gods! and hasten on the time for which we are looking, longing, dying."

A recently published work opens with the following remarkable statement: "The success of Columbus in his bold career of navigation and discovery under the patronage of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain elevated him to the highest position among the crowned heads of Europe."

Auber, the composer, had two horses. One was eaten during the siege. The other was sold recently, and was bought by an enthusiastic admirer of the late master for $680. Whereupon *Figaro* suggests that the purchaser must have thought the horse had a musical-box inside of him.

A farmer named Simmons, of Bellevue, Iowa, lost a cow some time since, and search was made in vain for the animal. At last, Mrs Simmons found the cow with her tail twisted around a tree in such a way that she could not get loose. The woman had to cut the tail off to get the cow home.

Chicard, the can-can dancer at the Jardin Mabille of Paris, who danced until seventy years of age, lately died. He was only an amateur dancer. His real name was Levesque, and he was a well-to-do leather merchant on the Boulevard du Prince Eugene.

A few days ago the wife of Samuel Hamest, of Carthage, Illinois, was kicked in the chin by a mule, causing her to bite off the end of her tongue. Since then Mr. Hamest has been offered thousands of dollars for that mule, but will not part with it—his chance to marry a second time being probable.

At all times of the day a number of boys from ten to sixteen years of age can be found bathing near the Niagara whirlpool. Often some of the more daring jump on the logs which are always found making the circuit, and float clear round the pool, jumping off when they are brought near the cove on the Canada side.

At a ball at White Sulphur Springs, a Kentucky belle represented "Arctic Moonlight," in a dress of full illusion skirts, dotted with swans'-down and oxydized glass, and luminous with silver bands and crescents, pine cones, pearls, &c.

An auburn haired youth has visited Columbus, Ohio, where, on the strength of being a son of Secretary Robeson he lived well for several days, and then left, owing ruinous sums to nice young men who lent him money, and found too late that men betray.

Clara Gottschalk, sister of the dead pianist, has visited the Emperor of Brazil, in London, and gained his promise to look up her brother's effects when he went home. Gottschalk left large quantities of manuscript music, much jewelry, and an autobiography almost complete.

The Democracy has everything its own way in Montana. The Treasurer refuses to have his accounts audited, and the county treasurers, after stealing all they can for themselves, do their bondsmen a good turn by stealing the bonds from the clerk's office, and destroying them.

Cecil (who is in the habit of surreptiously dissecting his sister's dolls).—"O, Aunty! I declare it here isn't a great big 'normous heap of sawdust! How very, very dreadful!"

Aunt—"Dreadful, darling! Why?"

Cecil—"Why, the lots of men and women that must have been killed here, you know!"

An English critic has attempted a classification of living English poets. Thus, he places Tennyson and his disciple, Jean Ingelow, in the Idyllic group; Browning and Story in the Psychological; Rossetti and Coventry Patmore in the Preraphaelite; and Matthew Arnold, Swinburne and George Elliott in the Renaissance.

A rambler in the attic of the Hon. Rowan H. Ward, at Turnwold, Ga., found among the papers a first-rate love-letter written to a young lady by Wm. H. Seward when he was a teacher there, and before he had begun to end his dispatches with the "honor of assuring you, sir, of my distinguished consideration and esteem."

The Rev. Henry D. Moore, now of Cincinnati, has recently visited his old charge in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he participated in the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the organization of that church. Only four of the ex-pastors are now living, all of whom were present. Mr. Moore's pastorate extended from 1853 to 1855.

At San Francisco, a Mr. Creighton captured a burglar in his house recently, and the captive proved to be Surgeon Kitchen of the United States frigate California, who had been out with the boys, and, going home so drunk that he could not tell whether he was a pedestrian or an equestrian, had smashed in the door of Mr. Creighton's residence on general bacchanalian principles.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Utah is troubled with the grasshopper plague.

M. F. Butler, pioneer architect of California, died Tuesday.

American subscriptions to the new loan on Tuesday were over $500,000.

European subscriptions to the new loan largely exceed the allotments.

Trotting purses at the Tennessee State Fair in October amount to $2 500.

The Kansas City Industrial Exposition which begins October 16th promises to be a great success.

The State Department is warned against introducing rinderpest here by cattle from Siberia.

The annual shooting festival of the German shooting clubs of Connecticut is being held at Hartford.

George H. Pendleton made his first speech of the Ohio campaign at Loveland on Tuesday.

The great trotter Lady Thorn, disabled a year ago, is again out and will soon take her place on the turf.

A trunk belonging to A. A. Gilbert, of Buffalo, killed at the New Hamburg disaster, has been found in the river.

Edward Bettles declines the candidacy of Governor of New Jersey, saying that he prefers Republican success to personal advancement.

The Kiowas are giving up some of their stolen mules. They are to be raided on by the forces in Texas if they don't give up all.

Brick Pomeroy has amicably settled his difficulty with General Lagrange and Colonel Scott in California, all hands apologizing.

The authorities of Montreal are supplying disinfectants free to the people, and taking the most stringent measures for cleaning up the city.

About one o'clock on the morning of the 23d, John Foley, in a state of somnambulism, walked out of the window of his bedroom, and was killed, in New York.

Reports from the richest cotton fields in Alabama and Mississippi say the army worm has appeared in greater numbers than ever before, as has also the ball worm.

The New York Quarantine Commissioners have appropriated $25,000 for the erection of extra buildings for the reception of 1,000 persons coming from cholera ports.

About one hundred camp meetings are in operation in the Eastern States. The President has made visits to one in Ocean Grove, New Jersey, near Long Branch.

Gov. BROWN, of Missouri, delivered an address before the National Educational Convention at St. Louis on the 22d inst. He gave his opinion as against compulsory education.

Reports from the coast of the cotton States say cotton and rice are very severely damaged by the late storm, while in the interior corn and cotton are suffering from the drought.

Eighty car-loads, or 11,600,000 pounds of fresh teas were shipped from San Francisco, overland, within a week, and the whole cargo of the next steamer due goes in the same direction.

Judge Sutherland on the 21st inst. granted a mandamus against Comptroller Connolly in the suit of J. B. Cornell against the city, to compel payment for work done on the new Court House.

The widow of a fireman named Williams, killed by the explosion of the tug Starbuck, at New York, is said to have taken $50 in settlement of her claim against the company, and it is stated that the agreement was effected through the influence of a coroner.

A special from Washington says that Secretary Boutwell has quite recently declared himself in favor of Grant's renomination.

The horse disease is still prevalent in Brooklyn, and there are about 900 horses belonging to the City Railroad Company laid up with it.

Napoleon says the regeneration of France can be effected by no other means than a regime based on religion, conscience and morality.

The President has appointed John Wiley Edmonds and W. B. Spooner Commissioners for Massachusetts to the centenary of American Independence.

About forty actions for damages have been commenced against the States Island Ferry Company by relatives of the Brooklyn victims of the late disaster.

Subscriptions to the new loan on the 21st inst., were $575,000, in addition to which telegrams were received from government agents announcing subscriptions by different National Banks amounting to $1,231,000.

Full official reports have been received at the Navy Department from the Asiatic fleet, giving details of the second day's engagement with the Coreans. The facts do not differ substantially from those already published.

Thomas. W. Conway, State Superintendent of Public Education in Louisiana, has written a long letter to President Grant, denying the truth of Collector Casey's report to the President in regard to the late Convention, and sustaining the Warmouth party in every particular.

Judge Buckner, of St. Charles, Missouri, in behalf of Randolph & Ryan, of Montgomery, Warren and St. Charles counties, have filed their petition in the Circuit court, asking that a Receiver be appointed to take charge of the North Missouri Railroad, but not praying for an injunction to restrain the road.

Miss Ella, daughter of Col. Frederick Daily, of Torrence, Mississippi, suicided with laudanum last Monday night, after retiring from a party given in the house, after her debut, having just graduated. She left a note for her mother, saying she was tired of life.

There are two indictments found by the Grand Jury at Baltimore against Mrs. Wharton. One charges her with the murder of Gen. Ketchum, June 28; the other with attempting to poison Eugene Vanness all along from the 19th to the 28th of June.

Applications for the new five per cent funded loan of the United States, are sent in from London and the continent to Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., bankers of the Syndicate, in advance of the opening of the books on the 22d inst. Already the amount of $20,000,000, or more than one quarter of the whole amount allotted to the banks of Europe is subscribed. The bonds are active in the Stock exchange at 1¼@1¼ premium.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., says the Board of Managers of the Lincoln Monument Association had a meeting yesterday, and heard the report of Gov. Oglesby and D. D. Phillips, who had been to Chicopee, Mass., to examine the statue of Mr. Lincoln, which has been cast there. They pronounce the resemblance of the statue to Mr. Lincoln good They also incidentally looked after the prospects of raising enough funds to purchase the four groups of statuary which are yet needed to complete the original design of the monument, and have already made a very fair start in that direction.

An Oriental traveler tries to knock all the romance out of that delightful horror—the progress of the car of Juggernaut. He says that the old stories told of the ceremonial are grossly exaggerated, that no victims are crushed, and that there is no more orgy than may be witnessed at an English country fair.

☞ Raise a club of Campaign subscribers for the BLADE. Don't delay.

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Additions may be made to clubs at any time at club rates, and the papers for a club will be sent to as many different Post Offices as desired. Agents will please remember this in making up their lists.

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We ask the attention of our readers who want to take other papers and magazines in connection with the BLADE, to the following list by which they can secure the leading publications of the country at greatly reduced rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the same time one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from this list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Postoffice, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer:

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The Atlantic Monthly, price $4.00 a year and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

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Arthur's Home Magazine, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

The Little Corporal, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.

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Our agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates.

Correspondence.

Wanderings in the West.

No. 18.

A LETTER FOR MEN OF MODERATE MEANS —THE DAIRY BUSINESS ON THE PLAINS —THE PROFITS—DEMAND AND SUPPLY—SOME EXAMPLES OF SUCCESS IN THE BUSINESS—RAILROAD LANDS AND HOMESTEADS—A PIONEER WAITING FOR A RAILROAD THAT DIDN'T COME.

[Editorial Correspondence of the BLADE.]

OMAHA, (Neb.,) August, 1871.

DEAR BLADE:—The development of the resources of the Great West has been, and must continue to be, largely the work of poor men, or of those in moderate circumstances. The man of ample means, who has his comfortable home in the East, where he is surrounded by old friends and the associations which have been growing and strengthening, perhaps, all his lifetime, is not likely to sunder those associations and go out on the frontier to form new ones. But the poor man sees on these broad prairies what he never can have in the older States, where lands are dear—a home of his own. And for that he is willing to bid good-bye to old friends, break old associations, and endure for a time the privations and hardships of life in a new and thinly settled country. If he is industrious, prudent and economical, it is but a short time until his hopes are realized—he has a home of his own, and is one of the most independent men in the world. Neighbors have come in around him rapidly; churches and school-houses have been built, and he has all the advantages of society that he ever had in his old home in the East.

It has been my aim in these "Wanderings" to gather all the information possible that would be of value to poor men, or those of moderate means, because from these classes come the large majority of emigrants to the west. And besides, if the rich man does decide to emigrate, he has the ability and generally prefers, to do his own prospecting.

My last letter, however, (on stock-growing) was not of much value to the poor man, except to show him what he might do after awhile by steadily adding to his savings. In this I shall endeavor to show how the poor man may get a start on these plains, and eventually secure not only a competence but wealth.

But let me remark here, once for all, that I do not pretend to have discovered out here any royal road to wealth. Neither gold dollars nor greenbacks grow upon trees or bushes here, or lie around loose waiting for you to gather them in; and whoever comes west expecting to sit down quietly and grow rich, will be disappointed. It takes work, hard, steady, persistent work, to win wealth here, as it does anywhere. But if you are not afraid of work, if you have made up your mind to endure a reasonable amount of hardship and privation for a few years, you need have no fear of the result.

There are thousands of good homes out here only waiting to be taken by those who are worthy of them.

But what can a poor man do on these plains, upon which, as I wrote in my last letter, the capitalist is making money so rapidly?

By the plains I mean the region where agriculture is impracticable—the great grazing region of the country. On these a man with a very small capital may engage in dairying, and very soon find himself on the way to wealth. The profits of the business are much greater than many people imagine. In the cheese factories in New York State, to which were attached $500,000 cows, the statistics show that the average value of milk produced from each cow was sixty-five dollars and fifty-nine cents; average value of each veal calf ten dollars, making the average product of each cow, seventy-five dollars and fifty-nine cents. It cost nine dollars to each cow to manufacture this milk into cheese, so that the average net value of cheese and veal from each cow was sixty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents. In all the States where winter feeding is required, the average cost of wintering is fully twenty dollars, reducing the net earnings of each cow that much. There is, however, in addition to the above a considerable profit from the whey, which is fed to hogs, while the dairy farm is being constantly enriched and increased in value.

The demand for dairy products is always good, and the supply is not increasing as rapidly as the demand, so that there is no danger of the market being overstocked. In the center of millions of acres of rich clover pastures, and surrounded by ten millions of agricultural people, Chicago, in 1868, bought four and a half million pounds of New York State cheese! And the Northwestern Dairymen's Association reports that notwithstanding the rapid increase of dairy products, the supply does not keep pace with the demand, a greater amount having been imported in 1869 than in any previous year.

The wealth of some of our dairying districts is enormous. Herkimer county, New York, ships annually over 17,000,000 pounds of cheese and 300,000 pounds of butter, worth $4,500,000 in market. St. Albans, Vermont, ships 1,000,000 pounds of cheese and 2,750,000 pounds of butter, worth in market $1,200,000. Our neighboring village of Wellington, Ohio, shipped 4,000,000 pounds of cheese in 1869, worth in New York $1,000,000. The people who have at command such a source of wealth as this, must be a prosperous people. Indeed you will not easily find anywhere a more thrifty and well-to-do community than that in which the dairy business predominates.

Thus much on general principles. Coming back to these grazing regions, we find the climate most admirably adapted to the business. The air is dry and the nights invariably cool. Then the clear, cool mountain streams can easily be run through the milk houses, and also furnish the necessary power for churning. In short, for the poor man, who can only command means enough to purchase a few head of cows, here is an opening for business that will almost certainly insure him a competence.

How I wish that about five hundred able-bodied men, in this city of Omaha, who are running little fruit stands or miserable, dirty saloons, would pitch their stock in trade into the Missouri River, go out on to these plains, buy a few cows and go to making butter and cheese. I am ready to guarantee that Mr. Edward Creighton himself will set every man of them up in the business if they will only go. Let them stand not upon the order of their going, but go at once.

I give below a few instances of what has been done in the dairy business on the plains by a few of those who have tried it:

Mr. Daniel Powell came to Nebraska from Trumbull county, Ohio, in the fall of 1868, and settled in Hall county, near Grant Island, where he took a homestead. In the spring of 1869 he bought twenty-six cows on credit and went to making butter and cheese. He has supported his family, consisting of himself, wife and four children, and on the 30th of July, 1871, his stock, all paid for, invoiced as follows: 20 cows; 20 two years old; 15 yearlings; 23 calves, and one good barn for which he paid $286. The decrease in the number of his cows is accounted for by his having given six head to a daughter who was recently married. I call that a good deal better business for a healthy, able-bodied man than running a fruit stand on a street corner, or a miserable, dirty saloon. And it is a better business than working by the month as a farm hand, or even farming on the shares, as so many young men are doing in the eastern States.

Here is another case:—Mr. Frank Ketcham, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, writes as follows under date of March 20th, 1871:—"I have been engaged in dairying near Cheyenne in the Crow Creek Valley, since the spring of 1868. I started by milking five cows and carrying the milk on foot to my customers. I added more cows to my number from time to time as the profits allowed. By the fall of 1869 I was milking fifty-two cows, all bought from the business started by the first five cows. The season of 1870 I milked eighty-five cows. I have found that a good dairy cow will make as much butter or cheese from our wild grasses as in any country on tame grasses. Our cool climate is admirably adapted to making both butter and cheese."

Mr. W. D. Pennock, of Cheyenne, says: "I have been engaged in dairying near Cheyenne since the fall of 1867. That season I milked fifteen cows; the summer of 1868, thirty; the summer of 1869, thirty-five, and that of 1870, forty-five. We sell milk for the six months commencing April 1st, at thirty cents per gallon. My cows averaged during that time $108 worth of milk per head. For the other six months we sell milk at forty cents per gallon, and they average fully as much in value, making $216 per head per year. In winter I stable and feed hay at night, and graze during the day. I have made butter and cheese on the Western Reserve in Ohio, and I know that a cow will give as much milk or make as much butter or cheese on our wild grasses as she would on the richest clover or blue grass pastures anywhere."

Mr. M. Sloan, of Cheyenne, says he has a first class lot of milch cows, and that they have averaged the year round a pound of butter a head per day. This would not be as profitable as selling the milk at the prices realized by Mr. Pennock. Still the profits ought to be satisfactory even at that rate.

Other examples might be given, but these are sufficient to show that dairying is, and must continue to be very profitable on these plains. The very small expense of keeping the cows increases the profits largely above what they are in the States where feeding is necessary for one-half the year. Let any one who is engaged in the business east, or who knows anything about it, make the calculation for himself, placing on the profit side the difference between the expense of keeping the cows in the eastern States and on these plains, and he will figure out a very profitable business.

Here, then, is another opportunity for the poor man. Let him take a homestead, if he can find one in a location that suits him, and if not, let him buy what land he needs of a railroad company, get a few cows, add to the number as fast as his profits or his credit will permit, and with anything like good management, industry and economy, he will succeed. I would rather take the chances of competence and ultimate fortune, ten years hence, in the dairy business on these plains, than in four out of five of the mercantile establishments in our towns and cities.

But the man of small means may say, if he cannot find a homestead to suit him, that he is not able to buy land of a railroad company, as I advise above. In reply I will say that at the prices and terms the Union Pacific railroad is selling lands, any man with a couple hundred dollars ahead ought to be, *and is*, if he will only think so, able to get a home. These lands are selling at from $2 50 to $10 an acre. Firstrate land, convenient to the railroad, can be had for $5 00 an acre, only one-fifth down, and no payment but the interest, at six per cent, the second year, and then the balance in four equal annual payments. Eighty acres would be $80 down; $19 20 the interest in one year; $99 20 in two years; $94 40 in three years; $89 60 in four years; and $84 80 in five years. When farms are to be had on such terms, no farmer can afford to be without one of his own. The net profits of one good cow will more than pay for it!

In selecting your home the soil and convenience to market are the main things to be looked to. Don't go away off forty or fifty miles from a railroad because you can get a homestead such as you like there, and can't near to a road. People will tell you that a railroad is certain to be built right through there. I have traveled many thousands of miles through the west during the last three months, and have seen but precious few locations that were not going to be "right on a railroad" in a year or two, according to somebody's statement. But you can't afford to take the chances on these roads being built, nor to wait for their completion, even if they should be built. There is no need of it when there are millions of acres of splendid lands to be had on roads already in operation. Suppose you raise forty bushels of wheat and a hundred bushels of corn to the acre, fifty miles from a railroad, what is it worth to you?

I met a man the other day—a Nebraska pioneer—who came to this State twelve years ago and located on the line of one of these talked-of railroads.

"There has been talk enough about that little road," said he, "to have built one from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, if talk would do it, and there don't seem to be any better prospect of its commencement now than there was twelve years ago. I've got as good land as the sun shines on, but it is mighty inconvenient to be so far from market."

And this has been the experience of many thousands. There is no need of making such mistakes now. Let the railroads be the pioneers, get a good location near one and you are all right. If you only have health you will succeed if you deserve to.

I must defer till another letter some remarks on the climate, soil, water, timber, &c., of Nebraska.

A. P. M.

Washington Letters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1871.

I suggested to you some time ago that the bearing of the administration towards Hon. James M. Ashley seemed to be changed. When he was last here the President conferred on him the boundary commission, to which reference was made at the time, and now it is announced that he has been offered the mission to Brazil with a distinct acknowledgement on the part of the President that he had been deceived by the misrepresentations made respecting Mr. Ashley, and was satisfied that he had done him injustice. It is not at all remarkable that he should be deceived, but the grace and facility with which he returns to his original confidence is peculiarly Grantish, and may well fix too attention of the country.

You will notice that the appointment of commissioners to the centennial celebration in Philadelphia goes steadily forward, and that more and more we get the impression that there is to be a great demonstration on that occasion. The story of the revolution has grown old and has almost ceased to be recited on the nation's birth-day, and has, besides, been eclipsed by the recent tragedies of our great domestic war. Hence the country calls for something a little more demonstrative on the occasion of its centenary, and this industrial show will, doubtless, be so interwoven with addresses and public gatherings as to give opportunity for a general setting forth of our progress, and the charges that have been wrought in a hundred years. This industrial reunion held in the city where the Declaration of Independence was adopted and promulgated, one hundred years ago, ought to be, and doubtless will be a national jubilee.

The Ewing financial scheme for paying off our great debt without the vulgar interposition of hard cash or any other kind of cash, reminds me of the Irish footman who was choking for a drink, but had "nary a red" with which to procure it. After long deliberation he made up his mind that a financial operation on Ewing's plan would be successful. So, when he reached the next tavern, he went into the bar-room and called for six cents, worth of crackers. The crackers made a good deal of a pile, and while endeavoring to stow them away in his pockets he was seized with a sudden disgust at the trouble, and exclaimed: "What a botheration! Just take back the crackers and give me a glass of whiskey." The willing landlord gathered up the crackers accordingly, and, after thrusting them into his drawer, poured out the whiskey, which was drank with a high relish and duly praised. The traveler then started for the road without saying a word about the pay. Presently the landlord called his attention to the delinquency and hinted that he would be glad to have the pay for his whiskey. "Faith," quoth Paddy, "and didn't I give you the crackers for the whiskey?" "Well, then," said the landlord, "just pay me for the crackers." "Crackers," indade, exclaimed Pat with astonishment, "You've got the crackers!" The landlord was posed, and while he was engaged in solving the problem, Pat went on his way rejoicing.

Now if Mr. Ewing should be equally successful in his operations with the "bloated bond holders," nothing could be more admirable than his scheme of finance.

Secretary Fish, having given up his residence in this city to another party for the summer, will, on his return, take rooms in the Arlington House.

Mr. Boutwell, who has remained at his post through the summer, will go to Massachusetts for a few weeks at the close of the present month.

We had a murder the other day among the gamblers, the victim being a well known character by the name of McCarty. He got into a street wrangle with another gambler, and when pistols followed blows McCarty was found to be fatally wounded, and soon after died.

The BLADE well states the financial ups and downs of the old Democratic party; and seems to come to the just conclusion that such a party has no right to put on airs of superiority. Its bold and reckless experiments were always followed with sweeping disasters. The breaking down of the old bank, the building up of the "pet banks," the establishment of the sub-treasury, each in its turn laid low many of our strongest houses and spread distrust and alarm throughout the country; and the best thing about Mr. Boutwell's *no system* is that he is averse to changes, and willing to let "well" alone. Certainly every man that can look back over the history of the country for 30 or 40 years, must agree with the BLADE that it has never had so good a currency as it has now.

BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1871.

We do not have to wait for the formal "opening" to get favorable auguries of your canvass. The letters of J. M. Connell, the differences about the "new departure," the feeble fire of the McCook battery and the terrible revelations of the New York swindlers, are doing their work in Ohio before they are brought to the apprehension of the masses through the powerful presentation of your public speakers. The vantage ground has seldom been so clearly with the Republicans as now; and as we approach nearer to the fall elections and get impressions through Kentucky, North Carolina and Montana, of what the people are likely to do, we cannot help realizing the embarrassments of the Democratic party in martialing their lines for the Presidential battle next year.

The trouble with that party is that it has to face its history and the records of its public conduct. It is not simply that it is an unpatriotic party, that it was false to the interests of the country during the war; that it allied itself with the rebels and was the shield of treason and rebellion, but that it has been equally false since that great contest was settled, and that the "new departure" only shows the glaring inconsistency of its position in refusing to abide by or to accept the settled policy of the country as established by its constitutional provisions. But the gross inconsistencies of this party are also seen in its internal policy. It is the old Free Trade party, the party of a tariff for revenue only, and professes to be in favor of a reduction of taxes and expenses. But as soon as any measure is introduced into Congress to carry out these principles its representatives are sure to go against it.

If there is any measure to which the Democratic party is pledged by all its public and private utterances it is a reduction of the tariff; but, strange as it may seem, it is a fact that the heavy reductions made by the last Congress received no support from the Democratic members. The reduction of taxes, the removal of burdens from the people, when it comes to the actual test of action, meets with no favor from the Democratic party unless so initiated and carried forward as to make them the champions of the people. In other words, they are for reform if they can be the reformers; but if they cannot lead in measures of relief they prefer that the people shall suffer, and bear. Hence they have uniformly voted against all the great measures of relief, and stand on the record as opposed to the reduction of taxes.

The *Chronicle* has made a sensation by publishing a long article of three columns in which it gives a report of interviews between certain ladies of this city and the keepers of disreputable houses. It seems that a number of ladies of the "strong-minded" persuasion have been meditating some action looking to a reform in this class of persons; and, as a first step in their efforts, they sought consultation and aid from the persons who were to be the objects of their kindness. Hence they went in a body and had interviews with several of the keepers at their own houses, and the *Chronicle's* article is made up of what purports to be a report of the conversations at these interviews.

The developments are sufficiently sickening, and may well make us hang our heads for the besotted baseness and degradation of poor human nature; and, especially, for masculine human nature. It would seem from these reports that married men are the chief supporters of these vile places, and that they are less frequented by the young than by persons of mature years. It also appears why they are such sinks of iniquity. They are utterly at the mercy of their visitors. Hence if men choose to drink and swear and quarrel there is no remedy. If the mistress complains and offends her guests they fly to the police, and a complaint brings down on the house a disastrous visit from the officers of the law, so that every insult and outrage has to be borne. Hence the opinions of men obtained in such places are not very angelic.

There is a division in public opinion as to the propriety of such publications. On one side it is held that these vices "grow by what they feed on," and are only stimulated by exposure. On the other side it is held that there can be no hope of reform without first knowing what the evil is, and what classes of community are affected by it. The ladies who have inaugurated this movement propose to take these persons from their accustomed haunts and provide for them the means of living and better associations. Their object is certainly good, and it is to be hoped that they will pursue it with discretion.

The Cooks have paid over to the Government $25,000,000 on the new loan, and everything betokens their ability to carry out the contract which they have made.

The association of distillers have been in consultation with the office of Internal Revenue, in reference to the most effectual methods for suppressing the illicit stills, which are carried on to the prejudice alike of the Government and honest manufacturers.

The contest for the Governorship in Massachusetts has brought out Representative Washburne, who, it is said, will be a very troublesome competitor, and probably disturb the chances of Gen. Butler.

BUCKEYE.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A correspondent writing from Shanghai, 13th July, says the crew of the North German bark Nauman, consisting of Malays, China men and Japanese, bound from Tien Tsin, mutinied on the 18th of June, burned the ship, murdered the mate and attempted to do the same to the captain. The attempt on the captain's life did not succeed. Several of the mutineers have been arrested. The ring leaders are the Malays and Chinamen, who ran away from the ship at Tien Tsin, but were caught and reshipped.

Allen F. Parker, John Neville, W. F. Long and James Walters, seamen on board the Nevada, recently arrived here, were brought before Commissioner Davenport to-day, to answer to a charge of mutiny. The case was adjourned until Friday. Parker shipped as second mate, and the prisoners say was reduced by the captain to the grade of common seaman because he would not treat the men with greater severity. Sanderson, who was made second mate, took every opportunity to abuse Parker, who becoming exasperated at the cruel treatment, knocked the mate down. On the next day, Captain Lent was putting Parker in irons when several of the crew approached the captain and interceded for Parker, saying they witnessed the whole affair, and Parker was not to blame. At this the captain and mate became enraged, and drawing revolvers began an indiscriminate fire among the crew. James Hill, seaman, was killed, and James Walters wounded.

A morning paper has the following relative to the Corean trouble: The story of the fight is very simple. On the 10th of June 600 men landed on the Island of Kaughia, and with very little opposition captured the marine redoubt. They then encamped for the night. Next morning they slowly worked their way through a swamp, painfully dragging heavy bow-chasers through mud a foot deep, until they reached and without resistance took Fort Monocacy. Beyond this the land was broken up into little hills, and it was only with extreme difficulty that the guns were drawn over the ground. At last the Elbow (or as it is now christened, McKee, in honor of the memory of Lieutenant McKee,) fort was gained. The Coreans here made a desperate resistance and displayed the cool courage which is one of the few noble traits of the Orientals when driven to bay, but their weapons were almost harmless, and with a rush and cheers the avengers of our murdered countrymen scrambled over the works, and the almond-eyed barbarians either fled or surrendered. Our death list in this brief but brilliant engagement was comparatively small, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that our men signally showed the spirit and pluck of American blood. But it looks now as if England and Prussia will have to take a part in this matter. Two Englishmen and one German were seized by the Coreans and carried off into the country. One thing certain is, that if England does not find out what has become of her subjects, Germany will, so that after all, perhaps some other nation will finish what America has commenced.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The Times and Tribune are still discussing the merits of the Republican factionists, the Tribune correcting what the Times asserts, and the Times declaring that the Tribune seeks to avoid the Times' charges by mixture, denial and accusation. The Union Republican General Committee of which Mr. Greeley is chairman, is charged with aiming at division among the Republicans of the city, by reason of its refusal to co-operate with the organization known as the Custom House party, and out of the dilemma caused by these two organizations, Mr. Greeley believes the safest and easiest way for the regular Republicans, under the Union Republican General Committee, is to defeat Murphy's circulations, as they had been before defeated, and thus finish them.—As it now stands, the State Convention will have to decide between the rival parties.

Mayor Hall says he will send statements of the city account of the debt to the Board of Aldermen and the county accounts of the debt to the Board of Supervisors to-day, and that statements will be accompanied by a message of recommendation.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Gen. Grant has informed an interviewer at Long Branch that he thinks there is no lack of harmony among the New York Republicans, as the discord which some men try to make always clears up when election comes; that the New Orleans muddle is beyond his fathoming; that the Tammany frauds and Orange riots will defeat the Democratic party in New York; and that if we can't get from the Coreans a treaty which will protect our sailors in the future, we won't force a treaty from the Coreans, but will teach them a lesson that will perhaps protect our sailors just as well.

The Tribune this morning says if the Republicans lose the election this fall, it will be the work of a faction of monopolists of federal patronage in our city, who will permit no Republican victory, unless it insures to their special advantage. This faction hopes to carry the country Republicans, by charging their adversaries with Tammany affiliations. It declares that the Republican office holders under Tammany, came to their places per an arrangement made when the city charter of 1870 was passed, and that at the time, the Times gave to the charter its support and commended the appointees under it.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—Admiral Lanman, commanding the South Atlantic fleet, reports that the English steamship Tycho Brahe, bound to England, arrived at Bahia, July 26th, from Montevideo July 10, having on board Captain George W. Leach, master of the ship Enterpe, from New York, who says that on June 5, latitude 36 30 south, longitude 47 west, his ship was reported leaking, and in thirty minutes after she went down. The officers and crew took to two boats, the Captain and sixteen men in the larger, and seven men in the smaller boat. After weathering two heavy gales, the large boat made Rio Grande del Sud, June 14, having been for two days and nights without food or water. The smaller boat has not been heard from, but is supposed to have been picked up by some passing vessel.

The following details regarding the recent operations in Corea are condensed from official reports to the Navy Department by Admiral Rodgers. They contain some details not given in the press dispatches. Admiral Rodgers' fleet has returned to China. The Colorado, flag ship, and the Alaska and Benecia arrived at Chelco July 5, having crossed the Yellow Sea in forty-eight hours. The Monocacy and the Palos proceeded to Shanghai to be docked for repairs. The preliminary negotiations opened by Minister Low were well received by the Corean district magistrate, or prefect having jurisdiction in the vicinity of the anchorage. There seemed every prospect of a speedy and amicable negotiation of the treaty sought, as soon as communication with the Corean chief magistrate might be opened. While the Minister awaited this, no objection was offered to a survey of the waters in the vicinity of the anchorage, or entrance of Sallie River. This survey Admiral Rodgers was proceeding with, when two of our surveying launches, which had been treacherously allowed to come within range without warning, were fired into and two of our seamen were wounded. Our exemption from serious loss is only attributed to the bad gunnery of the Coreans and to the fact that some of our larger vessels were able to arrive in time to drive the barbarian gunners from their works. This occurred on the 1st of June. Minister Lowe immediately demanded of the Corean official, with whom they were in communication, an explanation of the outrage. In consultation with Admiral Rogers, it was determined to allow ten days to pass before any movement was made to resent the insult offered our flag, in order to allow the Corean authorities an opportunity for a sufficient apology or satisfactory explanation. Notice was meanwhile given by Minister Lowe that if amends were not offered himself and Admiral Rogers, they should proceed to obtain satisfaction for the wanton attempt to destroy our surveying party.

We captured and destroyed five forts. Those of Point du Coube and Fort McKee were probably among the principal and strongest in the Kingdom. Fifty flags were taken, including those of the Generalissimo; 481 pieces of ordinance fell into our hands. 242 dead Coreans were counted in the works and a few prisoners were taken, not above twenty, and most of those wounded. These last were treated with all attention and finally released. Thus was the treacherous attack upon our people and flag redressed. It was not deemed desirable to hold the position, as our purpose was not to enter upon extending operations, and on account of the exceeding danger and difficulty of holding the vessels in a position exposed to the furious and uncertain currents of the river, it was, therefore, deemed best to withdraw the entire force upon the following morning, the 17th of June. The victory is one of which the navy may well feel proud.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—An arrangement has just been concluded between the United States and Germany, to take effect October 1st next, which reduces the rate of international postage for prepaid letters exchanged between the two countries by closed mail via England, from ten to seven cents for each rate of half an ounce or under. Unpaid letters so exchanged are to be charged with double prepaid rates, and insufficiently paid letters with postage for unpaid letters, after deduction of the amount prepaid. This arrangement establishes a uniform postage of seven cents per single rate on prepaid letters charged between the United States and Germany on and after the 1st of October, whether transmitted by England or by the German line via Hamburg or Bremen. It is particularly to be observed that this reduction applies to letters only, so that all correspondence other than letters posted in the United States for Germany will continue subject to the same rates of postage and same conditions of compulsory prepayment as are now applicable thereto. Postmasters will levy and collect postage on and after the 1st of October next.

The German postal department has notified our Postoffice department that the following places in Alsace and Lorraine, embraced in the former list as German towns, by a definite treaty of peace with France, remain in possession of France. Letters to these places will therefore be treated as French letters, and do not come under the provisions of the postal arrangement with Germany: Belfort, Beaulvort, Ball Bauragne, Bremfontain, Cirovander, Daterand, Delle, Glrogmony, Welshes, Kappeler, La Chappelle, Lours and Rugement, in Alsace, and Audersell in Lorraine.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue says he does not consider every case of imperfect cancellation of tobacco stamps proper cause for seizure of goods in hands of purchasers, but should consider it cause for proceeding against any manufacturer of tobacco or cigars who should knowingly and persistently continue to place his goods on the market not properly cancelled as the law and regulations require, or so imperfectly cancelled as to make perfectly easy the removal of these stamps and the second use of them on other packages; but packages of tobacco where all the marks and brands are gone, which are requisite for identification, may properly be re-used, and the owner or proprietor required to furnish evidence that the tax has been paid, or failing, to submit to the forfeiture of such tobacco.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 21.—The preliminary examination of Mrs. Angelina Colburn, charged with poisoning her former husband, Peter Buffenbarger, commenced in London, Madison county, to-day, before Oliver P. Crabb, Justice of the Peace. Judge W. R. Rankin of Columbus, J. C. McCloud and J. F. Chapman of London, appeared as attorneys for the State; and R. A. Harrison of London, and C. N. Olds of Columbus, for the defendant. The defendant, together with her husband, was present. The Court House was crowded with people. The examination of witnesses was not commenced until 2 o'clock, and the only witness thus far on the stand is Prof. Theo. G. Wormley. The testimony of Wormley was more minute than it was before the coroner's inquest, but did not differ materially from that already sent by these dispatches, except in the following question: Did the examination furnish you any satisfactory evidence as to how the man in whose body the organs were came to his death? Answer—I would say that the natural inference would be that the individual came to his death from poison. Question—Are there any tests by which it can be determined whether death in a given case resulted from poison, with reasonable certainty? Answer—The natural inference would be that the man was poisoned, unless there should be a satisfactory explanation. We might go a step farther with the aid of anatomical investigation. A critical examination of the whole body might assist in determining the question.

Prof. Wormley said further that there was no case on record of a criminal introduction of arsenic into a dead body. At this point Judge Rankin, on the part of the prosecution, moved that the Coroner be ordered to exhume the body of the deceased and have it taken to a place where an examination could be promptly and effectually made. The counsel for the defense did not make serious opposition to this motion, which was taken under consideration and not decided. Mr. Harrison gave notice that when such a proceeding should take place, counsel for the defense would desire to be consulted as to who should make the examination. They would desire to know that the examination was conducted in a proper manner by a proper person. The examination of Prof. Wormley was then proceeded with and his cross-examination will not be concluded until to-morrow.

COLUMBUS, August 22.—In the Buffenbarger case to day nothing of importance was brought out. The cross-examination of Prof. Wormley was concluded. Dr. Sprague, who was present when Buffenbarger's remains were exhumed, was next called. He said that everything about the grave indicated that it had never been disturbed. He recognized the features of Peter Buffenbarger when the lid of the coffin was removed. He noticed the appearance of the lungs at the grave; they were of a dark pinkish color, considerably collapsed; the walls of the abdomen were firm, having the appearance of being parboiled. It did not occur to him while performing the operation to secure the orifices by ligatures. The undertaker was examined, and also two other men as to the identity of the remains. There were about seventy-five ladies present during the examination to-day.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—In continuation of the proceedings of the Educational Convention yesterday, President Pinkard introduced Mr. Tappan, who, in the absence of Prof. Elliott, of Harvard College, spoke in behalf of the department of higher education. After a few general remarks, he turned to Gov. Brown, who was on the stand, and said that no part of the human being, in our scheme of education, is forgotten. Above all we know and feel as the maxim of our work, that moral education is the most important thing of all. Not only do we recognize its importance, but we discuss the methods to carry it out. We recognize that the education of every child in the land should be based upon the love of his fellow beings.

A few remarks were then made by A. C. Shortridge, Vice President, who was followed by S. H. White, President of the Normal section, who considered it eminently proper that this Convention should be held in Missouri, a State which has within a few years established such a comprehensive system of common school education, and which has inaugurated such an extensive system of normal schools, and but the other day laid the corner stone of one of the most elegant buildings of the kind in the country, and he regarded it as especially proper that the Convention should be held in St. Louis, a city known throughout the country for its comprehensive and thorough system of public instruction, and which contains one of the most celebrated normal schools in the Union; which also has recognized practically that advanced idea which is beginning to prevail in the educational world, the equality of women with men as an educator.

W. B. Hinkle, President of the Superintendents' Section, stated that Hon. Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, who was to speak on the subject of the relations of the general government to education, had been unexpectedly called to Washington on an errand of mercy and could not be present.

The general session then adjourned, and the various sections met in different rooms and transacted all the business before them.

In the department of higher education, H. K. Edson, of Iowa, read an Essay on Ecclesiastical Study, and the means of securing it in the west, in which he took strong ground in favor of classic study. There is no means, he said, of acquiring discipline, that has yet been discovered, so effective and thorough. Referring to the means to secure attention in this direction, he said, considering the divisions of education into the three departments, primary, secondary and higher, we find a deficiency in the supply of institutions of the second grade, especially in the west. The State makes ample provision for the first class; for the third class the State provides only in exceptional cases; through the normal school the State prepares the teacher for his work in the primary school. The want of similar facilities for the training of classical teachers for our preparatory schools has been a serious hindrance to the prosperity of our colleges. To supply these facilities, to establish schools that shall in rural districts enlist the youth, and initiate them in a course of classical studies, we consider the immediate and pressing want of the time. Direct efforts should be made in a favorable locality for the establishment of independent training schools for classical teachers or to form departments in existing schools sufficiently ample to fit a youth for college, and the clamor against the study of languages would cease.

Hon. John Eaton, Jr., U. S. Commissioner of Education, then read an essay in relation to universal education. At the conclusion of the address Rev. Mr. Gulliver offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Convention highly approve the efforts now in progress to unite more perfectly, the courses of study in the public high schools, and the colleges by introducing special classical courses on the part of the schools, and by magnifying without lowering the requirements of admission on the part of the college and that we also heartily endorse all efforts to supply any temporary or permanent deficiencies in the classical instruction furnished in the public schools or by academies especially devoted to the studies required in preparation for college.

A lively and interesting debate followed, in which Mr. Tooke, of Dixon, Ill., Prof. Shaffer and others participated. Mr. Edwards, President of the normal school of Ills., read a paper on model schools in connection with normal schools.

Wm. F. Phelps, President of the Normal School, of Minnesota, and Dr. Sangerster, Superintendent of the Institute at Toronto, Ont., and Mr. Phelps, entered a most earnest protest against the Associations of Gov. Brown, and he regretted exceedingly that the members of the Association had been compelled to listen to such false ideas.

Dr. Sangerster explained the methods adopted in the schools in his charge and strongly advocated the union of the normal schools and schools of practice. By such a combination, his schools had grown in a remarkable manner. There are now four hundred pupils in the schools, its full capacity, and upwards of 2,000 applications waiting for admission. The doctor invited questions and explained some of the peculiar features of the schools.

ST. JOHN'S, August 23.—The morning was clear and bright and the water smooth. Throngs of spectators were gathered on shore, in steamers and in small boats. The St. Johns crew arrived first at the judges' boat and awaited the arrival of the Tyne crew who came up at 7:15, dressed in white shirts and blue caps. Both crews were stripped and at 7:26 flew away, the St. Johns crew leading slightly. The Tyne crew then made a spurt and the St. Johns fell behind. But the steady stroke of the St. Johns told and they went ahead, keeping the lead, although the distance was shortened from the spurts of the Tyne. When three-quarters of a mile was reached, the St. John crew led three lengths, when Renforth suddenly dropped his oar and fell over in the boat apparently in an apoplectic fit. The boat was then taken ashore and Renforth removed to his quarters. The St. John quietly pulled over the course in about 40 minutes. Betting had been quite free, two to one on the Tyne, chiefly among Canadians and Pittsburg men. Renforth died at 8:45. His death has caused a feeling of profound regret.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Interesting work, numerous engravings, 224 pages. Price 50 cts. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. See advertisement.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Thousands suffer from it.—A weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy, animation or vigor, low spirits, confused head, weak memory, nocturnal or involuntary seminal emissions, with loss of power and threatened impotence. The consequence of excesses, overwork or indescretions. This is NERVOUS DEBILITY, and it finds a sovereign remedy in HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Thousands have been cured by these simple sugar pills. They tone up the system, arrest the discharges, dispel the gloom and mental depression, and rejuvenate the system. Price $5 for a package of five boxes and a vial of powder, which is important in all old long-standing cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by all first-class druggists, and sent to any address on receipt of the price. Addres HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 562 Broadway, New York. march30wlyr

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Medical Mistakes.

It took the faculty about a thousand years to discover that the best way to cure disease was not to render the patient too weak to contend with it. Within the last twenty years, however, the whole system of medical practice has been changed for the better. In diseases or complaints caused by excessive heat, for instance, the doctors no longer recommend the reduction of the invalid's strength by prostrating medicines. The vast success which has attended the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for debility, has given even the most prejudiced members of the old school an insight into the only true and rational theory of cure. Cantharides, calomel, and overpowering doses of opium, are now among the obsolete nostrums of another age. The lancet, once as much the legitimate weapon of the physician as the sword is of the soldier is seldom drawn from its case. The principle of life is no longer drained from the veins by the quart, and watergruel for the strengthless invalid has ceased to be considered an appropriate diet. Vigor is the motto of the rational members of the profession, and they understand, at last, the value of a sterling vegetable tonic. So also, with the people at large; and without consulting medical men at all, they have adopted the bitters as a household remedy, thereby economising both cash and health.

Note the fact, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles only, never in bulk, and that the abortions springing up in various parts of the country, and sometimes offered as substitutes for the great national specific, are all utterly worthless. aug16dodtw&wlt

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

The inventor of this artificial dye, prepared on natural principles, has taken the prize he coveted. That prize is public approbation. Letters from all sections pronounce it unapproached as a safe, quick and infallible means of imparting the most beautiful shades of brown or black to gray sandy or red hair.

Sold everywhere. Manufactory 68 Maiden Lane, New York. july 27 weowly

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ONE HORSE AND BUGGY, WITH SILVER MOUNTED HARNESS, WORTH $600!
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FIVE FAMILY SEWING MACHINES WORTH $100 EACH!

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Weekly Toledo Blade.

A. F. MILLER. D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

MILLER, LOCKE & Co., Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUG. 31, 1871.

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THE WEEKLY BLADE

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One Copy, one year	$2 00
" " six months	1 00
" " three months	50
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The Blade for the Campaign of 1871.

Elsewhere will be found the announcement of the publishers of the BLADE for the campaign of 1871, to which we call the attention of all good Republicans in the States holding elections this fall.

The struggle this fall will, in its results, be the most important of any for years. The Democracy have not yielded one jot of their designs—they have not abated one particle of their hatred of the distinctive principles of Republicanism. They are as determined as ever to nullify and make void the amendments, and to undo all that the Republican party has done for the advancement of the country. They hope by carrying the elections this fall to make it easy to carry the Presidential election in 1872, and thereby to gain control of the Executive power of the Government and at least one branch of the Legislative.

We ask our Republican friends to place the BLADE in the hands of every Republican. A little enthusiasm in the conduct of the campaign means victory, decisive and sweeping.—To produce this—to get out our full vote—will be our aim. The BLADE has always wielded an enormous power. Realizing and appreciating the magnitude of the interests involved in the struggle this fall we shall make it more effective than ever.

Republicans! Now is the time to begin! Raise a club for the Blade at every Postoffice! Flood the country with it.

THE WAY TO DEAL WITH THE KU KLUX.

It is said that woman discovers by her intuitions the solution of many a difficult problem, which one of the male sex only reaches through a circuitous and difficult course of logic. That this is not mere assumption is shown by the intrepid conduct of a young, Miss FERNANDEZ, who happened to be a guest at the house of Mr. GOSSETT, when the household was aroused by an attack from the Ku Klux. Mr. GOSSETT was wounded by the ruffians, while in his bed. Miss FERNANDEZ, on hearing the first discharge of musketry, jumped out of bed, seized a revolver, and commenced firing with such excellent aim that the miscreants were soon compelled to beat a hasty retreat. Luckily, their intended victim was not so much injured as to be prevented from returning his grateful thanks to the brave young lady, whose promptitude had saved his life as well as her own.

This illustrates what the Republicans and other peaceable citizens of the South must do to secure their rights and privileges as citizens. Every family should be prepared for the coming of outlaws, wherever they are known to be roaming the country. Guerilla bands are made up of cowardly men, who only venture to attack those they suppose to be unprepared or afraid to assert their right of self-defence—make it a deadly peril and the business of Ku-Kluxing will speedily cease. The General or State governments, however well disposed, can not be every where present. But the old common law maxim that "a man's house is his castle," is as true now as it ever was, and the law-abiding men of the South should so demonstrate to all murderers and disturbers of the peace. This brave young lady has rendered the cause of law and order a valuable service, and we hope her courageous example will find imitators enough to mitigate the evils the South is suffering from political assassins.

☞ New Hampshire has enacted a compulsory education law. It directs that every parent or guardian shall send his child to school twelve weeks in the year—for six weeks of the time the schooling to be continuous—under penalty of a fine of $10 to $20. Michigan has passed a law making it obligatory on all parents and guardians to send each child to school a certain amount of time in each year. If any parent or guardian, through avarice or neglect, shall fail to send his child to school, the law should compel suitable attention to the important matter of education. To starve the body is not more cruel than to deny the mind the benefit of knowledge.

HON. COLUMBUS DELANO AT SANDUSKY.

The Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, by appointment of the Ohio Republican Executive Committee, delivered an address to the Republicans of Erie county this afternoon. We have been favored with a report of this very able and eloquent address, and take occasion to note a few of the facts it ably sets forth. Secretary DELANO is intimately familiar with the financial condition of the country, having been Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the present Administration until called to assume the higher position of Secretary of the Interior. He therefore takes occasion to show the efficiency of General GRANT'S administration of the finances of the Government. In the year 1868, President JOHNSON'S administration with all the advantages of the high taxation under the old law, with whiskey taxed at two dollars per gallon, and tobacco at forty cents per pound, and the taxation of a score of articles now put on the free list, the entire receipts of revenue were only $191,180,564. This administration, with the tax on spirits reduced to fifty cents per gallon, that on tobacco to thirty-two cents per pound, with a large free list formerly subject to taxation, during the first twelve months collected $177,457,738, and during the fiscal year collected $185 235 877, notwithstanding the large reductions, both in the rates of taxation and the number of articles taxed. Had this administration had the enforcement of the law as it stood in JOHNSON'S term, the collections would not have been less than $263,235,867. Thus we see the difference in the efficiency of the two administrations.

In 1868 the expenses of the Internal Revenue Bureau were $8,387,793. Under General GRANT'S administration the same expenses were reduced to $5,916,410, a clear saving of $2,471,382.

Secretary DELANO refutes a calumny which the Democratic Congressional Address set in motion to the effect that twenty-five millions of dollars had been lost to the Treasury through the defalcation of revenue collectors. Mr. DELANO explains that "the law requires collectors to receipt monthly to assessors for the amounts of the tax lists turned over for collection. The lists thus received and receipted for by the collector are charged against him at the Treasury Department, and so remain charged until accounted for, either by the money collected, or by abatement, as uncollectable, in the settlement of his accounts. The law requires this process, though the collector resigns or is removed, and the tax lists are in the hands of his successor. Their accounts are, therefore, frequently charged with large sums not collectable, and for which the Treasury Department does not expect, nor does it desire, to hold them responsible. On final settlement they are credited with all taxes uncollectable, and their liability, which appeared large on the books of the Treasury, in fact may have been nothing."

The actual *cash* balances against the collectors reach the exact sum of $2,768,397, less than one-sixth of one per cent of the internal revenue collections. The Secretary adds on this point:

> From a recent official report, it appears that the cash balances against collectors reach the exact sum of $2,768,397 88, less than one sixth of one per cent of the internal revenue collections; and these balances are secured by sufficient bonds in penalties amounting to ten millions of dollars. The truth then, only lacks twenty-three and a half millions of the democratic story. But who are these defaulters, and whose administrative service did they perform?
>
> The balances are charged against collectors during their official term, as follows:
>
> To collectors appointed by President Lincoln,..... $890,068 05
> To collectors appointed by President Johnson,..... 1,813,756 12
> To collectors appointed by President Grant,..... 64,581 76
>
> Of the yearly excise of one hundred and eighty-five millions of dollars gathered by President Grant's collectors, there remain but sixty-four thousand, five hundred and eighty-one dollars and seventy-six cents not paid over to the Treasury. Whether or not this fact will shut the mouths of complaint and detraction, it shows a decent and unexampled respect for official obligation and accountability not to be found in the financial history of any former administration.

The Secretary then shows that a similar efficiency in collecting the revenue from customs has marked the course of the Administration. The first two years of GRANT'S administration shows a net gain in the revenue from customs of $59,926,372 over the last two years of JOHNSON'S administration. This is a few thousands more than the *increase* of the public debt of the city of New York under Democratic management.

Under a reduced rate of taxation, designed to affect the gross receipts at least eighty millions, the first two years of this administration show an increase of revenue from all sources of $84,994,049, over the last two years of JOHNSON'S. A pretty handsome saving, as all will admit.

The increased economy of the Administration is shown from the following brief table:

The expenditures from March 1, 1867, to March 1, 1869, taken from the same official source, were.....	$450,043,759 17
From March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871.....	323,342,809 90
Showing a decrease in favor of the present Administration of.....	$126,700,949 91

After two years and five months of official existence this administration has reduced the public debt the amount of $242,128,401. As the Secretary explains this reduction of the debt has been effected by the simple and satisfactory process of strictly enforcing the laws, and reducing the public expenditures, which, in the first place increased the receipts, and secondly reduced the expenses of the Government, and thus put the Government in possession of the means to reduce the public debt and place our credit on the high plane it now occupies.

Secretary DELANO'S statement of the facts and figures, showing the effect of the financial policy of the administration upon the public credit and general financial condition of the country is so satisfactory and so important that we insert it here:

> On the 1st of March, 1869, gold was quoted at 131 to 132¼, and United States five-twenty bonds, of 1862, at 113 to 113½, or about 13 cents below the ruling quotations for gold.
>
> On the 1st of March, 1870, gold was quoted at 115⅝ and the same class of bonds at 114¼ to 114½, or one per cent. only below the price of gold.
>
> On the 1st of March, 1871, gold was quoted at 111, and the same bonds at 112¼ to 112⅝, being then really at a premium of 1¼ to 1⅝ in gold. And that is substantially the condition of American finance and national securities to-day.
>
> Our bonds have appreciated, and every class of Government security is enhanced in value in the markets of the world. This result has only been achieved through a wise and cautious policy. The eyes of European capitalists were turned hither, subjecting our President and his policy to the most rigid scrutiny. Sceptical as to his ability to manage such vast interests, and to render American securities a safe investment, determined at the first sign of failure to throw back our bonds on the market, the result has been increased confidence in American credit and the purchase of increased quantities of United States bonds, as well as the general advancement of our credit abroad in the same proportion it has appreciated at home.
>
> This is but a brief summary of Republican financial management.

Contrast it with a specimen of democratic financiering and see what the people would probably realize from the change which our democratic friends are so anxious to effect.

Mr. DELANO next illustrates what the country may reasonably expect from Democratic management from the example of the city of New York, where the faith and practice of Democracy are supposed to be held and exhibited in all their purity. He shows that the debt of the city was increased by means of fraudulent bills for plastering, plumbing, and carpenter work, that never was done, in twenty-eight months, the sum of $50,134,139. The speaker very forcibly added:

> This example ought to be sufficient. It illustrates the venality, peculation, and political prostitution which cover the Tammany democracy, and render its moral atmosphere and presence, feculent, obnoxious and infamous. Here was paid a larger sum for repairs, carpets and furniture for county offices, than the present administration paid in the same year, for mail transportation throughout the United States; nearly three times as much as the entire diplomatic expenses for two years past; as much as the yearly cost of collecting the customs revenue; more than all the miscellaneous expenditures of the Interior Department for either year of the present administration, and more than the entire annual expenses of the Indian Bureau! Here is a larger sum paid, in eleven months, for plastering than the entire expense of the United States for foreign intercourse during the present Administration; and more for plumbing and gas-fitting, in one year, than the expenses attending all the public buildings and grounds in Washington City. There was paid more money to three men for such expenditures, in one year, than was paid for the collection of the entire internal revenue of the country in any year of the present Administration; more than double the expense of the United States States courts for two years, and more than all the expenses of the Forty-first Congress.

He gives also a sample of Democratic management of finance from the State of Kentucky and the city of Louisville. There as fast as Congress takes off taxes, the city government puts them on. The city and State tax in Louisville is over $17 for each inhabitant. One hundred and twenty-six classes and kinds of business pay a license of from $10 to $500 each.

The rest of the speech is devoted to the general policy of the administration. Toward the Indian the government has endeavored to be just and liberal. The cause of the Indian has been committed to the keeping of the purest philanthropists of the country, and as far as possible taken out of the hands of speculators. The government has sought to give ample protection to the white settlers on the frontiers, but at the same time to keep the peace and good faith with the Indian tribes. He denominates the new policy to be that of "truth, justice, humanity and peace." This policy has been less expensive than that heretofore pursued, because in the hands of honester men, as one year's practice of it shows a saving of $3,634,984 over previous years. Peace is cheaper than war, and justice than outrage and violence toward the savages of the country. The costs of war have been saved. We have been peaceable and generous toward the weak.

The foreign policy of the Government has been signally successful. The most difficult questions of the times have been met with firmness and managed with great wisdom and success. That this result has been reached, and the most delicate and embarrassing international difficulties removed by the treaty of Washington, should entitle the administration to the gratitude and confidence of the nation. The Secretary compliments the brave and heroic conduct of Minister WASHBURNE in remaining at his post in France to look after the interests of our people, at a time of peril and privation, when the representatives of fifteen other nations fled the capital, through fear of violence. The San Domingo question is next referred to, showing that the President, while warmly in favor of annexation, has quietly and finally referred the whole subject to the people, and that he has no policy on that subject to enforce against the will of the people.

This opening speech of Secretary DELANO is a compendium of facts and arguments which must tell with tremendous effect on the minds and hearts of the American people. We cannot give the speech entire, but we could do no less than give this imperfect outline of its masterly and convincing argument.

☞ The Buffalo *Express* speaks with proper indignation of the course of the factious Republicans of New York city in the contentions they introduced into the State Conventions of the party year after year. It says:

> The factious controversy going on in the Republican ranks of New York City is to be deplored. The warfare is becoming bitter and relentless. We regret to see two influential journals like the *Tribune* and *Times*, fanning the already consuming flame into greater fury by their, as appears to us, ill-advised course. This bickering has long enough disgraced the party, and too often encompassed its defeat, and it is time we were rid of the unprofitable quarrel. The hitherto fruitless attempts of State conventions to heal the difficulties have borne no good fruit. If these mischief makers can not be persuaded to cease their fighting and turn their guns upon the common enemy, it would doubtless be well if the approaching convention should refuse to recognize either clan, and send them all back to settle their own troubles or else be deprived of a representation in that body. We are sick, tired and disgusted with this never ending New York quarrel.

☞ The impression is becoming quite general that the Democratic party will drop all other aspirants and present the name of Chief Justice CHASE for the Presidency. Stranger things have happened, but nothing more miraculous than his election by the people could happen.

☞ Raise a club of Campaign subscribers for the BLADE. Don't delay.

AN IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THE QUESTION.

The moral effect of permitting a ring of corruptionists like that of Tammany, to grow strong in wealth and public influence through their plunder of the public, is a matter which the people of this country should carefully consider. The young, energetic men of the country have, naturally, an ambition to become rich. They see in high places a ring of thieves occupying high social and political position, and retaining them by means of the influence acquired through robbery and fraud. Crime is no longer outlawed and made execrable, but made the ladder to wealth and seeming renown. Familiar with such deeds and sequences, the moral sense becomes dulled or obliterated, and the distinctions of right and wrong are forgotten. The difference between a rogue and an honest man is forgotten and dishonesty comes to be considered essential to success in life.

Public robbery, such as the Democratic thieves of New York have been perpetrating for years, inflicts a heavy injury on the people of the community which is pillaged. Taxes are increased, the financial burdens of the people are made heavier, the wheels of commerce are clogged, and the industry of the honest people weighed down by insupportable burdens. But the worst evil of all is the destruction of a proper regard for conscience and honor—the murdering of the moral life of the community which is caused by such stupendous official villainy. The following paragraph from the *Christian Union* thus sets forth the moral effect of the Tammany frauds:

> "Familiarity breeds contempt." Many of those who have been taught to regard stealing and lying with abhorrence, are unconsciously brought to think lightly of these crimes by seeing their authors invested with authority, associated with respectable names, and surrounded by all the charms that money can buy. And these are neither few nor easy to resist. How short the step from being an indifferent spectator of fraud to becoming an active participant! In these evil days for the city and the nation, this is the terrible danger that threatens us all. Men who are constitutionally anything but croakers confess and lament the low standard of morality which prevails in commercial and social life. Without comparing the present with the past, it is certain that the number of those of who it can confidently be said, "His word is as good as his bond," is by no means as large as it should be, or as it would be, with a purer government and better public examples. This rot is eating into the sense of honor everywhere, and there is no magic circle which it may not penetrate. And while church people are wrangling about differences, many of which are just as frivolous as "the gew-gaws of this vain world," too many of them are almost wholly indifferent to this disease which threatens the soul of the nation.
>
> Well may the conservators of morality call for a public and combined effort to put down shameful corruption. One way to effect this, is for voters to keep clear of the party which allows organized gangs of thieves to manage and control its affairs.

THE SOUTHERN DEPARTURE.

While the Northern Democrats are trying their hand at making a "new departure," why should not the Southern politicians try their hand at a "departure" in an opposite direction? It requires one set of opinions to gain votes at the North, and another to gain favor at the South. The Richmond *Whig* suggests that the South march up boldly to the General Government and demand pay to the amount of three thousand millions of dollars for the slaves emancipated by the war. The *Whig* says that the proposition will win. No doubt it will among the ex-rebels of the South. The *Whig* is shrewd enough, also, to propose to divide the aforesaid three thousand millions with the negroes. Upon this basis the *Whig* thinks the whites and blacks in the South might unite, and that by a coalition with the northern Democracy they could succeed! With the imaginations or predictions of this rather venturesome politician we have nothing to do. But we have something to do, or ought to have, with what is passing in the minds of Southern politicians. Every day some newer and bolder proposition of this sort is being let into the sunlight. The Southern politician is more noted for reckless audacity than for business-like shrewdness. They often air their plans and projects too soon for their ultimate success. That a Democratic Southern journal should make such a proposition *now*, is an indication of what the Democracy will demand and do if the majority of the American people should ever so far forget themselves as to put that dangerous party into power. Instal the Democratic party in power, and pay for emancipated slaves will be demanded, and the negroes will never be asked to take a share of it either. That is only an ante-election proposition.

MRS. COLBURN ACQUITTED.

The case of Mrs. COLBURN charged with the murder of her former husband, Mr. PETER BUFFENBERGER, at London, Ohio, terminated on yesterday in her release from custody by the examining justice. As the case progressed the signs of a base conspiracy on the part of the accusers of Mrs. COLBURN became more and more apparent. The bad reputation of MALEY THOMPSON, who was active in working up the case, raising money to pay the expenses of the chemical examination, and writing anonymous letters to cause public suspicions to set in against Mrs. COLBURN, at the beginning gave the public mind to turn in favor of the accused. The main witness of the prosecution, a Dr. VANDERVENTER, said to be a nephew of BUFFINBARGER, appears with little credit to himself. The examination of ELIJAH PETERSON, another nephew, revealed that the inducement held out by Dr. VANDEVENTER was that if arsenic was found in PETER BUFFENBARGER'S stomach, his wife would be convicted of his murder, they could get her children declared illegitimate, and then could inherit the estate. It appears also that Dr. VANDEVENTER proposed to make himself extremely useful in the inquest. He offered to the coroner a list of suitable persons for jurors, and tendered his own services as a physician to dissect the body. All this gave the public a strong suspicion that there were greater probabilities that a conspiracy existed to destroy Mrs. COLBURN to get at the property of the deceased BUFFENBARGER than that she was guilty of murdering her husband. The discharge of the lady from custody is generally approved and the conspirators probably consider that their vocation has ended.

GEN. NOYES' SPEECH.

The Republican nominee for Governor commenced his labors at Columbus on last evening, where he was assisted by Prof. JAMES MONROE, of Oberlin. Gen. NOYES gave great satisfaction, and his speech gives evidence that his part in the battle will be bravely and skillfully performed. He ably summed up and reviewed the history of the Republican party, and then gave his views on the propriety of granting amnesty to the ex-rebels as, follows.

We want the hatreds and animosities engendered by the war to die away, and the South once more to start on its career of prosperity and happiness. To this end I am inclined to think that the true policy of the Administration and of Congress would be the grant of general amnesty to all the excepted classes, for the reason that many of those now under disabilities are as loyal as those who have all their civil rights without restriction, while some of the latter class are notoriously disloyal. Few people know how many or what persons are now excepted from the privileges which amnesty confers, and we lose the benefit of what might otherwise prove exemplary punishment. It would, as it seems to me, be better to exclude from the provisions of general amnesty such persons, by name, as have persistently refused to accept the situation, and who decline to adapt themselves to the changed condition of affairs—such men as Davis and Toombs, and Stephens, prominent persons, who still declare that nothing has been settled by the war; who openly threaten to renew the attempt at secession whenever opportunity presents itself, and who refuse to wash from their hands the blood of their old treason. This would be a significant warning to evil-doers, as well as a recognition and encouragement of those who are well disposed.

Gen. NOYES dwelt severely on the Democratic Ku Klux outrages at the South, and alluded in the following forcible language to the Democratic rioters in the city of New York:

> And, my friends, the same spirit of intolerance, mean prejudice and disloyalty which has wrought such fearful work in the South, recently developed itself in the New York riots. Here let me not be misunderstood. I hold no man, or class of men, of whatever nationality, religious or political preferences, responsible for these riots, provided that man or class of men discouraged them beforehand and denounced them afterwards. But there are two classes who cannot be sufficiently held up to the public reprobation and scorn—the rioters themselves, and the cowardly, pusillanimous and weak politicians, who, for political ends, in disregard of their public duties, and in violation of their official oaths, permitted one of the most disgraceful breaches of the peace which has occurred in the history of this country. We have no safety in this country but in absolute freedom for all men of whatever creed or nation. The end of free institutions is not far off when it shall come to pass that the representatives of whatever belief cannot peaceably pass along over streets, to go whithersoever they will. I am glad to observe that the great mass of our foreign-born population in Ohio regard the toleration of such riots as fraught with great danger to all classes and conditions.

Gen. NOYES showed that the Democracy were not sincere in their so-called "new departure," but that General MCCOOK rather gloried in his opposition to the liberty-protecting amendments, though in answer to a direct question, put to him at Chardon, OHIO, he seemed to place himself pretty squarely on the Republican platform. Such acquiescence is not positive, honest or reliable. The Republican party goes before the people with no uncertainty in its position on this vital matter. Liberty and Suffrage have been given to all men without distinction of class or color, and such gifts once bestowed can never be taken back. To do so would be to make a revolution such as the world has never known.

The speaker then gave his views on the tariff. He favored a revenue tariff incidentally arranged for the protection of home industries. It will be time enough to discuss free trade when we no longer have need of a tariff for revenue. He also took strong ground in favor of civil service reform, and credited the Administration with its earnest and sincere efforts to incorporate its principles into the framework of the government. He dwelt at some length on the fraud and trickery by which General EWING was deprived of the honor of the Democratic nomination. His closing plea for the Republican party is so eloquent and appropriate that we append a paragraph or two from it, as follows:

> Shall we desert the party which saved the republic in time of war, and which has assured prosperity and happiness in time of peace, to place in the control of affairs the very men who sympathized with treason during all our bloody struggle, and whose highest pleasure since the close of the rebellion has been to embarrass the Government and excite sectional hostility and social discord? Whose triumph would result in the ruin of our national credit, now firmly established; in the assumption of heavy burdens of debt in order to conciliate Southern sentiment and to secure Southern support; in the success of reactionary tendencies, utterly opposed to the true spirit of progress and the advance of liberal ideas.
>
> If the Republican party, on the other hand, shall be continued in power, everything promises well for the future. The tide of emigration is setting rapidly from the shores of either ocean; railroads and telegraphs, more potent than constitutions and laws, are binding the States inseparably together; the forests of the far West are giving place to fields of wheat and broad acres of waving corn; the enterprise and capital of the North and East are finding their way to the neglected plantations of the South; education and intelligence are being diffused among the masses; our mechanical inventions are rapidly multiplying and making labor easy; the refinements of civilization are beautifying our social life; the national resources are being developed, wealth is accumulating, comfort and contentment fill all our homes, labor is rewarded as now, here else, and there is work for all to do. We may congratulate ourselves that the civil war which for four years desolated the land has left us more prosperous and happy than ever before. Grateful for the blessings of free institutions, and for the abundance with which our lives are crowned, we look confidently to the future. Remembering the glorious traditions of our State, and the great names whose lives adorn the history of Ohio, the wise counsels of her statesmen, and the brave deeds of her soldiers—having confidence in the patriotism of her people, and faith in the Providence which overrules us, we dare to hope for the success of such principles, now and hereafter, as will insure prosperity, and wealth, and happiness to that posterity whose inheritance we have helped to secure.

The speech of our candidate for Governor well redeems the pledges made in regard to his ability by his friends previous to his nomination. The Republicans of Toledo and of Northwestern Ohio will look anxiously for his visit to this section, that we may perfect our acquaintance with him.

☞ Secretary BOUTWELL'S new loan, after being rejected at home, promises to become a favorite investment in Europe. Advices have been received at the Treasury Department to the effect that the subscriptions to the loan in England and Germany largely exceeded the allotment for those countries, and it is believed European capitalists will at once take the remainder of the fifty millions offered to the national banks of this country.

☞ Dr. Price's Tooth Lozenges preserve the teeth.

The Nasby Letters.

Mr. Nasby Sets Forth in His Usual Lucid Manner What the Democracy Must do to Succeed This Fall.

CONFEDERIT X ROADS,
(wich is in the State uv Kentucky)
August 19, 1871.

The outlook for the Democracy ain't jest ez good this year ez I shood like to see it. It will take the closest kind uv figgerin an the best managment in the world, to make a success, and I reely don't know ez it kin be done at all. There ain't much sense in our leaders. TWEED'S stealin in Noo York, tho not more in quantity than I spose he reely wantid, was done too openly for the good uv the party elsewhere; and besides this ther aint that unanimity, that general oneness uv sentiment in our ranks that ther hed ought to be this year. The fact is the Democrisy comprehends altogether too much—it hez too hefty an assortment uv principles for any one party to swing.

I hev spent many anxious hours on the question uv meetin this trouble, and hev at last decided on a system uv work which, ef followed out faithfully, may give us that success we hope for.

Our speekers must for once, inform themselves ez to the ishoos now before the people. The old speeches wich we hed in JAXON'S time and wich we hev yoosed ever sence, won't do any more. We hev got to git up new ones, sure. All our extemporary speeches must be carefully prepared. A carefully prepared extemporary speech is liable to run smoother than an extemporary speech wich aint carefully prepared. I alluz prepare my impromptoo speeches aforehand. An Ablishnist kin yoose the same speech all over the country, but we can't.

In view uv the diversity uv opinion there is among the Democracy this year, I would suggest to our speekers in the various sections uv the country that they observe the followin skedule closely:

IN NOO ENGLAND—Advocate the payment uv the bonds in gold, and bear down heavy on them mizable, God-forsaken scoundrels who wood impair the Nashnel credit by a suggestion uv payin uv em in paper. Explain to yoor aujences that payin the debt in paper aint payin it at all. Tell em that paper is promises to pay, and ask em who is to pay the paper and when! Ez for repudiators, lash em! Pint the finger uv skorn at em! Hold em up to the execration uv a civilized world. Wind up with an elegant and elokent triboot to the Pilgrim Fathers. *Poskrip*—In cotton manufacturin towns, advocate a high pertective tariff, and show that the Democrisy wuz alluz a tariff party. In the woolen towns they don't want tariff so much, and in them draw it mild on tariff. Also on the nigger question. Assert boldly that the Dimocrisy acquiesces in the Amendments, and wood hev shed its last drop uv blood before any man, white or colored, shood be deprived uv any rite. Say that perhaps some Dimocrats mite hev bin, at one time, opposed to givin uv the suffrage to the nig—colored man, but it wuz becoz they feared that they wuzn't educated up to its proper yoose. *Mem.*—In Noo England be shoor to say colored man—nigger, never.

IN NOO YORK CITY.—Denounce with witherin invective the bloated cotton lords uv Noo England. Bear down with severity onto the very ffice uv a tariff. Assert that the Democracy is for free trade in its broadest sense. Urge the payment uv the debt in gold, but denounce the National theives jest the same. In Noo York yoose the term "nigger" alluz, and say that the givin uv the ballot to a race so low in intellect, wich hez not yet emerged from barbarism, is an outrage wich no Irishman kin submit to. Bear down heavy onto the nigger, and intersperse your speeches with frekent quotashens from the Irish poets. Ef you wear a green neck-tie, and carry a short club uv blackthorn, and hev a short, black pipe stickin out uv your vest pocket, it will be all the better. In Noo York your speech may be mostly devoted to the nigger, and be particular in this connection to alluz say "d—d nigger." Pint the finger uv skorn at them wich wood affiliate with em, and wind up with a glowin triboot to Noo York.

IN PENNSYLVANY—Tariff to the Hub, and uv the highest and most protective kind. Speek uv the wealth hidden in her mountains and the necessity uv protection to develop it. Remind yoor hearers uv the old cry uv "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff uv '42!" and denounce the Free Traders bought with British gold. Pint the finger of skorn at em, and wind up alluz with a glowing triboot to the greatnis uv Pennsylvany. Dodge the nigger in Pennsylvany, and the nashnel debt also, for the people are mixed. Its our biznis afore elections to please the people.

IN THE NORTHWEST—Accept the new departure and assert that no Democrat desires to bust the Amendments, or hez any idea uv any such thing; speek uv the colored man ez a man and a brother, and refer gratefully to his services in the late struggle for the maintanance of free government. Denounce the tariff (in the rooral destricts) ez a swindle onto the west for the purpose uv buildin up the bloated manufacturers uv Noo England and Pennsylvany, and agin them bloated manufacturers, pint the witherin finger uv skorn. Conclood with an elokent triboot to the grandeur uv the Northwest.

IN OHIO—Mixed. In the northern counties accept the new departchur—in the middle and southern oppose it. Be high tariff in the iron and coal counties, and free trade in the corn and wheat counties. Dodge the debt question, and pint the finger of skorn at them wich wood drag in irrelevant ishoos. Conclood with a glowin triboot to the greatnis uv Ohio.

IN KENTUCKY—Denounce niggerism in all its forms, and urge reconstruckshen ez strongly ez possible. Say that Kentucky will yoose force, ef need be, rather than permit niggers to be on an ekality with white men, and pint the finger uv skorn at them wich wood degrade the white man to that level. Conclood with a glowin triboot to Kentucky.

The Kentucky speech will do for all the South, exceptin South Carolina and Mississippi. In those States yoose the speeches made for Massachoosits, for in those States the niggers are in the majority. And in them the finger uv skorn must be pinted at them wich wont recognize their manhood. Yoo mite also conclood in these States with a glowin triboot to their present and future greatness.

I wood also suggest to our speekers the strictest abstainin from intoxicatin fluids for at least three hours before each speech. Likker hez a tendency to muddle, and the times require clearness. I thought I cood indulge without danger, and the result uv four drinks wuz that I made the Noo York speech in Pennsylvany, and the Kentucky speech in Iowa. I pinted the finger uv skorn at the wrong people in all my them places, and got my glowin triboots to their greatnis horribly mixed. The speekers may fill theirselves up they choose after meetins, but never before.

Ef this programme is faithfully carried out, I hev no doubt ez to the result. Victory is ourn if we don't fout away our opportunities.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich wuz Postmaster.)

The American Farm Journal.

The September number (the first of the second volume) of the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL is now ready. The table of contents is given in another column. We chalenge comparison with any agricultural journal published in this country as to the amount of original matter, as to variety of subjects discussed, as to character of illustrations, as to the practical value and the seasonableness of the articles, and as to character and qualification of contributors. The corps of contributors, while it is one of the ablest, is composed entirely of practical men and women. These reside in different sections of the country, and the paper represents the Farming and Home interests in every State.

The paper goes every month, with sixteen large pages of valuable matter, to the farmer. There are no old articles. The paper is fresh, and is made up for the month for which it is printed. Every article is seasonable, and in this way the paper meets the direct wants of the farmer.

The men who have read the paper for the last year pronounce it "the best agricultural paper published;" the ladies name it the brightest and the most useful; the young men and boys take up with its spirit, and hundreds of letters have been received expressing the warmest sympathy with the course of the Editor. It goes to the Farmer's home as a home paper—directing, advising, instructing, entertaining. It gives him during the year information that is invaluable, and in such amount as does no other paper of this class. All this he receives for 75c., so the FARM JOURNAL is at once the best and cheapest Agricultural paper in the country.

The cut of Dexter, accompanying this number, occupies a full page and is printed as a supplement, on tinted paper. This is a handsome picture, a correct representation of the famous horse, and is accompanied by a full history. This in itself is worth more than the price of the paper for the year.

Every succeeding number of the paper will contain a portrait of some noted American Horse, "Longfellow," appearing in the October number.

New subscribers should commence with the September number. See table of contents, send for specimen number, and send your name at the head of a club.

THE MANHATTAN FAMILY SILENT SEWING MACHINE.—The Manhattan is taking the place among sewing machines that its merits entitle it to. It has features (which we will not attempt to explain) possessed by no other machine now manufactured. It is in use in two hundred and forty thousand happy households, and a woman who has one would no more part with it than she would with her cooking stove. It will do any work that is required, from leather up to the finest and most delicate fabrics, and many kinds of ornamental sewing and embroidery that have never been attempted by other machines. And the beauty of it is, what the Manhattan does can be done on it by any one. An expert is not required to manage it. See the advertisement elsewhere and for samples or information as to agencies, address the general agency of the company nearest to you.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Pittsburgh Female College, located in Pittsburgh, Pa., has a delightful location, elegant buildings, seven departments for the various branches of a solid and ornamental education, and employs *twenty-two teachers*. The charges are very moderate. It is one of the best schools for young ladies in the United States. The Fall term commences Sept. 5 Send to the President, Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., for a catalogue.

The best evidence of the perfect safety of Pratt's Astral Oil is, that from nearly a million gallons sold, no accident has occurred from its use, in any way, directly or indirectly. It is free from any explosive material, and perfectly reliable in every respect. Office of Chas. Pratt, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. Established 1770.

Pennsylvania is now building her first narrow gauge railway. It is the Lewisburg, Center & Tyrone road, and will have a gauge of three feet.

Rose Cold and Hay Fever disappear by the use of Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.

BLOOM OF YOUTH
BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION.

AMERICAN LADIES.

A good complexion is one of the chief points of beauty, which all women have a natural and laudable desire to possess, and to aid in procuring or preserving this much coveted gem, various preparations have been in use among the softer sex since the earliest times. The Greek origin of our English word cosmetic was applied to any preparation designed to improve the complexion, by rendering the skin soft, smooth and white.—Among the Romans there was a class of slaves (cosmetæ) whose special duty it was to dress and adorn their mistresses, lavishing, as their genius inspires, the artistic application of the cosmetics. The employment of these artificial aids to beauty has therefore the sanction of antiquity; and when they are skillfully prepared, of simple and harmless materials, there seems to be no serious objection to their use in due moderation. Of the great number of modern preparations for this purpose, we know of none which combines so many of the essentials of a perfect cosmetic, as the BLOOM OF YOUTH, prepared by Mr. GEORGE W. LAIRD, of New York. Its fragrance renders it a delightful addition to the toilet, while it tones to preserve the beauty and complexion and repair the ravages of time and exposure, it removes all tan, sunburn or freckles, and can be applied without fear of any injurious effects.

Sold at all Druggists' and Fancy Goods Dealers.

BLOOM OF YOUTH
BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION

June 8 w1 (30)

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1871.

The complete success of the new loan is the matter most spoken of to-day, and both in the newspapers and in private circles the expression of satisfaction is very general and very cordial; and it seems to be thought that the new London House of Jay Cooke & Co., will rise into immediate distinction among the bankers of the world, and may soon overshadow some of the older houses. J. L. Sturtevant, Esq., the Stationery Clerk of the Treasury Department, and two other trustworthy persons have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to take the bonds in charge and carry them to London. They will leave immediately.

The Grand Duke Alexis is expected to arrive in New York about the 1st of October, and will be met ceremoniously on our part; but will not stay in New York, for the great ovation that awaits him there, but will first come to Washington to pay his respects to the President.

The contest for Governor in Massachusetts invites enterprising demonstrations on the part of the minority, and a call is out for a convention or meeting of the disaffected of all parties. It is probably in the interest of whiskey and the democrats.

That Ishmaelitish corporation, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which has undertaken to rule every thing and every body according to its own will, is getting snubbed in its turn. The Pennsylvania Central, having got virtual control of the line between Baltimore and Philadelphia, has procured the stoppage of the western freight that comes to it by the B. & O. road, producing a charming state of confusion in that department, and reminding the Baltimore monopoly of some of its own sins in the same direction. But for the innocent parties that are made to suffer, the public would rejoice.

Charles Lanman, Esq., who is, I think, the author of a history of Michigan and of the Dictionary of Congress, has been appointed Secretary to the Japanese legation in this city, probably to give him facilities for literary work in connection with Japan. He is a good fellow that one naturally likes to see in such a pleasant position.

The news from the Ohio canvass causes more exultation that our friends should indulge. It is not quite sure, at this distance, whether McCook is too weak, or too indulgent, or too crazy to answer the purposes of the Democracy; but it seems to be pretty clear that a change of front, even in the presence of the enemy, will be better for them than to go it blind with such a candidate.

Very exaggerated reports have come to us from the west of the wonderful crops of wheat in Minnesota and the adjoining States. It appears, however, that these reports are started for speculating purposes; for the returns in our agricultural department indicate that the crop in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois will not average more than eight bushels to the acre. Somebody has had an interest to serve in starting these reports.

The Republican opponents of President Grant, who have been quiet for some time, show indications of new life. The idea started in New York that Mr. Colfax is playing fast and loose, in order to be in a position to take Grant's place, does not seem to me to be worthy of a thought. If it has any foundation, in truth I have greatly misconceived the character of the Vice President.

But there is some noise, just now, in another quarter which has a prejudice behind it that it is hoped may work mischief to the President. The soldiers, or some of them, are indignant because Longstreet and other repentant rebels have been appointed to places which they think should have been held sacred for them. They also complain that they are kept out of places in the departments by men who are democrats at heart, and sympathize largely with the old rebel, pro-slavery feeling.

But no charge based on these points can be very effective. One of the most serious charges against the President by the democrats is, that he is a soldier and surrounds himself with his companions in arms. Rawlings, and Belknap, and Cox, and Schenck, and Warner, and Pleasanton, are pointed to among his appointees of the higher grade, while the crippled and one-armed men in the departments are appealed to in sustaining the charge as to the grades that are lower.

On the whole it would seem that the soldiers were pretty well cared for, and that they have no good grounds of complaint. It is true, however, that there are men in the departments that ought to be hustled out. The *Chronicle* of this morning says it knows of seven members of one family occupying different public places here, all of whom are sympathizers with the rebellion or with the Ku Klux democracy. Such cases should be attended to; but as they are always endorsed by Republican Senators and representatives, and are set forth as Republicans, it is not easy to know the truth.

I understand, however, that this matter will receive further attention. In Secretary Delano's department, which has been a hospital for these classes, the work has already been well begun, more than a hundred having been discharged for the reasons here given, since he was inducted into that office. The agitation of the matter will therefore do good, although, it will hardly have the effect to move President Grant, who is not easily frightened away from any course of conduct which he deems right. As a friend of mine says: "He don't scare worth a cent," and if the expectation is to drive him, they might as well save their ammunition.

BUCKEYE.

Insurance Department

The European Insurance Company, of London, whose condition is admitted to be one of insolvency, and whose affairs will probably be put into liquidation this fall, concentrates in itself the interests of *thirty-eight* different life companies which, at various periods, have been amalgamated with this one office. The fact, therefore, is that thirty-eight companies fail instead of only one and some 50,000 policy holders have a common cause of grief. When the Albert failed, involving in the catastrophe the constituents of nineteen amalgamated companies, all England was shaken and life insurance every where received a shock whose effects have even now hardly disappeared. But here is an impending crisis, affecting twice as many sets of policy holders as did the collapse of the Albert, and no one can tell what is to be the end of this matter. The company confesses insolvency and its managers are at work endeavoring to reduce the sum of the liabilities. Towards accomplishing this object time has been given until November. After November, however, we may hear bad news.

And lastly comes the "Photographers Mutual Insurance Company" to test for itself the fallacious and fraudulent character of the co-operation system. Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Firemen, Postoffice Clerks, Railroad Conductors, etc., etc., have all tried their hand at getting something out of nothing by this process, and in most cases, have only succeeded in getting nothing out of the something they invested. Those who have not finished their experiment will in due time come to the same conclusion.

We cannot too strongly urge our readers to give the Commonwealth Fire, of Baltimore, a very wide berth. The concern is in no sense trustworthy, and all who take its policies will sooner or later realize that their own continued existence is a standing proof that the fools are not all dead yet. There is abundant evidence of the bogus character and entire irresponsibility of this Baltimore wild cat. But, if we had nothing else to judge by, we should consider the letter, of which we give a sample below, perfectly conclusive against the decency of this prowler. Any company, whose Secretary could perpetrate such a document as we recently received, ought to be incontinently squelched. Here is a sample of the letter in all its pristine literary purity: "*Croakers* may talk about us, scalawag agents and blackmailers may ply their game as much as they choose, *jealous competitors* for business may seak (!) to defame and distroy (!) us as much as they please by their wild accusitions (!), but to them, and to all mankind, let him (!) be where he may, of whatever race or color, we offer and keep a standing reward of $1,000 for any man, woman or child to produce a person living or dead, to whom this company owes a penny, let this *scowling defamer* be where he may, knows this and *take up* the guantlet (!) we have thrown down. WE WISH TO PLACE AN ADVERTISEMENT WITH YOU, IF AGREEABLE," &c., &c.

Now we submit that this Commonwealth concern is a fraud on its face and its Secretary a fool as well as a knave. If, after this very plain intimation, any of the BLADE'S readers get caught in this particular trap, we must not be expected to sympathize with them very deeply.

In his address before the Insurance Convention, in May, President BATTERSON, of the Travelers' Insurance Company, gave some insight into the workings of accident insurance, which will prove interesting reading. He said:

"To every person accidentally killed it is found that about eighty persons will receive non-fatal injuries, producing an average disability of twenty days; and as $650 insured as compensation for personal injury is to $5,000 insured against accidental, so these sums are to the premium charged on the assumption that the losses will be equal.

"Up to the first of January of the year 1871, this company had paid $1,234,498 in losses to policy-holders. Of this sum $625,825 were paid for accidental death losses; $608,673 for claims paid as compensation for personal injuries. The monthly average for accidental death claims has been $7,736, and the monthly average for personal injuries, non-fatal, $7,514. In the whole history of the insurance business we invite reference to any law more clearly proven or as nicely balanced by actual results."

The time for presenting claims against the defunct Home Fire Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, expired August 1st.

Among the subjects brought before the Superintendents, at their Convention in May, was one in which we all have a practical interest, namely: the lying advertisements of many of the insurance companies, both fire and life. If this were felt to be worthy of special complaint by the New York Underwriters, it is all the more a burden upon the western people, who are the chosen victims of the practice referred to. One can scarcely take up certain prominent papers without finding advertisements of insurance companies whose promises are delusive and whose statements are next door to fraudulent. Even so-called insurance papers are not free from censure in this matter; for we often recognize in their columns advertisements and favorable notices of companies which they, as well as we, know are either organized frauds or else on the very verge of disgraceful and ruinous insolvency. It is time to put a stop to all such deception of a confiding public!

"After marriage, as speedily as possible, should come the home, be it ever so poor or humble; through it and by it only are individuals and the nation nurtured, strengthened and sustained. Then should come the life policy, in some form, as certainly as the fire policy—the one to perpetuate the existence of the home against the calamities of fire, and the other to provide for its support and maintenance if death should abnormally come to the husband and father, by whose labors, as society is now organized, the family are mainly sustained and prospered. The best time to insure generally is in the younger ages, when premiums are low, and the future dividends can increase insurance or reduce the annual payments of premium with advancing years and declining powers of labor."—*Hon. William Barnes.*

We would say to J. H., Petersburgh, Ind., that the United States Mutual Benefit Co., of New York, is a miserable co-operative sham, without either legal existence or resources. Its plan is fraudulent because impracticable, and not a name connected with it is known or respected in New York. That so transparent a swindle should scatter its agencies through the west is not, perhaps, so very surprising; but that these agencies should be able to entrap western men and rob them of their hard earnings is, we confess, beyond our comprehension. The game is really of a sort less respectable even than thimble-rigging; for in that you may now and then "see it," but in this there is no such thing as seeing the little joker.

One of the semi-bogus, hybrid life companies, hailing from Chicago, airs itself in an advertisement of which this single paragraph is a specimen. Will somebody tell us of what earthly use such twaddle can be?

"This company discards the faulty class system in use by all companies on the co-operative plan, which, sooner or later, must defeat the very object sought to be gained under the plan, and substitutes for it the method of putting the members all in together, and assessing according to age (now mark what follows), which gives all the insured the full benefit of the natural growth and increase of the population, and keeps the average age of the members to correspond with that of the whole insurable community, and consequently the death rate is kept down to the same average."

Pretty nearly everybody in the United States must, by this time, have read about that speculator in life insurance who paid $750, at an auction sale in London, for a policy of $15,000 on a life which was stuffed out within forty-eight hours. As the first ventilators of this piece of news, we have considerable satisfaction in the universal circulation it has had. At least the circumstance should convince all who have any doubts on that head, that the insurance column of the BLADE may very safely be feared by swindling promotors and wild-cat companies. Being independent of the companies, and aiming only to protect and inform the people, this department of the BLADE is destined to fulfil an important and useful mission.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The Union Republican General Committee, of which Mr. Greeley is Chairman, is charged with aiming at division among the Republicans of the city, by reason of its refusal to co-operate with the organization known as the Custom House party, and out of the dilemma caused by these two organizations, Mr. Greeley believes the safest and easiest way for the regular Republicans, under the Union General Committee, is to defeat Murray's calculations, as they have been before defeated, and thus finish them. As it now stands, the State Convention will have to decide between the rival parties.

Late foreign papers contain accounts of the cholera in Russia, which show a heavy mortality from the disease in St. Petersburg. From the first appearance of cholera on the 29th of August, 1870, there have been in St. Petersburg 6,817 cases and 2,700 deaths. In Moscow and its environs the epidemic is of a very malignant character, and in some remote villages, where medical assistance is very hard to obtain, it committed fearful ravages. The following is a report from Moscow on the first inst: Cases remaining 532; new cases 69; deaths 83. Since the 18th of March there has been 3,568 cases in Moscow and 1,643 deaths. At Cronstadt, up to the 29th of July, there were 439 cases and 211 deaths; at Riga, 109 cases in two days; at Wilna, up to the 11th of July, there has been 1,136 cases and 312 deaths; at Tamboff, a town of about 30,000 inhabitants, 2,045 cases were reported up to the 20th of July and 1,842 deaths; at Rybinsk, a very important commercial depot on the Volga, more than half the cases proved fatal. Many inhabitants are leaving the country where the disease was most prevalent, but in some sections the accounts are more favorable.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Direct intelligence by the steamer from St. Domingo reports the country tranquil, no disturbances having occurred since the route of Cabral. The San Juan financial situation was relieved by the reciept of the proceeds of the United States St. Domingo loan. The friendly tone of the report of the U. S. Commission inquiry, which has been circulated through the country, was pleasing to the people. Baiz was preparing to celebrate the anniversary of the Dominican victory over the Spaniards. An explanation has been demanded as to the course of President Saget, in permitting Cabral to harrass the Dominican frontier. The sugar and tobacco crops are both large.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—C. H. Mallory & Co., agents of the Southern Steamship Line, received last evening, a dispatch from St. Augustine, Florida, announcing the total wreck of their steamer Lodona, seventy-five miles from that place, and the loss of twenty of her crew. The survivors are the captain's son and the first and second mates, chief engineer, first assistant engineer, firemen, four head cooks and a mess boy. The Lodona sailed from this port for New Orleans on Saturday, August 13th, and was undoubtedly wrecked in the gale of the 15th inst. She was an iron steamer of about 800 tons burden. Her cargo amounted in value, to at least $200,000, and is probably a total loss. She was partially insured.

Horace Greeley is displeased at the charges accusing members of the Union Republican Association of being influenced by Tammany, and the statements of the opposing Republican city organization that the bolting of the Tribune has hurt the party, and says it the Tribune is believed to have upheld the Tammany plunderers or injured Republican interests, the proper way is to vote its friends out at the next State Convention; but whatever may be done Greeley is for the party, though his ability to advocate the cause be diminished by the follies of opposing factions.

The Brooklyn Coroner's jury in regard to the victims of the Westfield disaster returned in their verdict that the Westfield's boiler was defective in its original construction, worn out by use, and invited the catastrophe with which it met; that Jacob H. Vanderbilt, President of the Staten Island Ferry Company, J. N. Matthews, United States inspector, Jas. H Braisted, superintendent of said Ferry Company, and Henry Robinson, engineer, are responsible for the use of said defective boiler, and the consequences of its use, and should be held accountable for the deaths. The coroner will cause the arrest of the parties whom the jury have held responsible for the accident.

BOSTON, August 26.—A frightful accident occurred to night on the Eastern Railroad at Revere, seven miles from Boston. An accommodation train started behind time, and while stopping at the station at Revere, the Portland Lightning Express overtook it and telescoped it, killing 21 passengers outright, of whom three were women, and wounding some 40 or 50 more. The cars took fire and two or three were consumed. Most of the wounded were scalded and their limbs fractured. A large number of physicians and surgeons are in attendance. The killed and wounded belong mostly to Lynn and Salem.

BOSTON, August 27.—The appalling railroad accident at Revere last night caused intense excitement. To-day large crowds visited the scene of the disaster. The railroad officials have cleared away the debris and the road is in running order again. At the time of the collision the accommodation train for Beverly had its red signal light behind, and a red signal posted at the mast head of the signal post for the express to hold up, which it did at Everett, but subsequently proceeded and was under full headway when near Revere Station, the engineer not being aware of the proximity of the Beverly train until perhaps within sixty rods. He then whistled down brakes, but not soon enough to avert the calamity. Some of the passengers in the rear part of the accommodation train heard the ominous whistle, but too late to escape. On came the express train at a great velocity, and the engine struck the rearmost car full in the center and forced its way in telescopic manner two-thirds the length of the car. The smoke-stack was knocked off, and the boiler penetrated all the distance named into the rear car, part of the latter being smashed into a thousand splinters and throwing the debris on the other side of the tender. Of the rear half of the car, not a fragment as large as a house window could be found. The forepart of the engine was demolished, its pistons bent and its rods broken. The car was crowded with people, every seat being occupied and a great many standing. In among these, the locomotive pushed quick as a flash, just as the Beverly train had started, mangling and killing in a frightful manner. But this was not the only, and perhaps not the worst, visitor the unfortunate passengers had. Simultaneous with the collision the head-cap of the boiler broke, and instantly the wretched sufferers were shrouded in a cloud of hissing steam and deluged with boiling water, which brought instant death to many of the wounded, and will prove fatal to others who had probably not been otherwise seriously wounded. The lamps spilled their contents, but the fire here, if there was any, was undoubtedly extinguished by the water and steam.

Although the train was just moving when the collision took place, its motion did not prevent injury to the cars in front. The coupling between two cars broke and the platforms of all of them were jammed up together, with smoking car overlapping the baggage car, and the rods and timbers inextricably mixed and interwoven. Fortunately the entanglement was not so great but that passengers succeeded in getting out quite speedily. Happy was it for them they did so, for the kerosene lamps upset and the contents spilled upon the upholstery, and in an instant the smoking car was in a blaze. The flames traveled with great speed from one car to another, until three of them were embraced in the fiery folds. These were subsequently moved up the track half a dozen rods and allowed to burn until there was nothing left. An effort was at first made to put out the fire, but this was prevented and the flames were useful in lighting up the dreadful scene in the rear and facilitating services for the wounded.

The work of rescuing the victims at once commenced, assistance being soon furnished from Chelsea and Charlestown, and at a later hour from Boston, including physicians and surgeons. The foot hose company, just returned from an excursion to Providence, were promptly on the ground, having seen the fire burning. Dozens of the poor creatures were jammed in with the wood and iron work and could not get out. An axe was applied vigorously and soon a rope was attached to the sides of the car, and all the remaining frame work pulled asunder. The dead and mangled bodies were taken out carefully and speedily placed on the platform or in the depot. Some were pinned with splinters; some had arms and legs broken, while others were mangled beyond recognition.

Many, in fact a majority of the dead, are apparently free from bruises, but the peeling skin and deathly pallor which overspread face and flesh, told plainly that steam and scalding water had been a frightful and effective agent of death.

Public sentiment throws a fearful responsibility upon the conductor and engineer of the express train. The engineer escaped with a few bruises by jumping from the train. The accommodation train was three-quarters of an hour late, which fact, it is said, was known to the managers of the express train.

CHICAGO, August 25.—The Agricultural and Educational Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning. The attendance was not large. Mr. Maltfeldt, of Missouri, read a paper on agricultural colleges in Europe and in the United States. He maintained the general theory that no man should teach what he does not practically understand; that students should study the theory of agricultural science and the art practically at the same time.

After discussion Mr. Flagg offered a resolution that the objects of the organization to be formed by this meeting should be the advancement of the interests of industrial education by the assembling together of persons engaged in agricultural and mechanical experiments and education, with a view of increasing and disseminating industrial knowledge. Laid on the table.

Mr. Flagg, from the Committee on Experiments, made a report that we want: Meteorological observations—First, scientific, after the Smithsonian plan; second, practical, like those of the Signal Service. Second, mechanical experiments—First, in strength of material; second, in motive powers; third, in trials of agricultural implements. Three experiments in physics, especially in the effects of different degrees of light, heat, electricity, moisture on vegetable life. Fourth, experiments in industrial chemistry, such as analysis of soils, of clays, and other earths used in the arts; of coals and buildings, rocks, minerals, manures, plants and their products, and of animal products. Fifth, experiments and observations on mining and metallurgy. Sixth, experiments with soils in their drainage, pulverization by different implements, and their composition, the application of different fertilizers, the variation of soils in adjoining plats, their continuous cropping without manure, and their irrigation. Seventh, experiments on special culture with different varieties of grasses, grains, roots, plants, trees, etc., with variations in the time, distance and depth of planting, modes of cultivation, harvesting and manuring, modes of propagation and with diseases affecting plants. Eighth, in the breeding and fattening of domestic animals, comprising different breeds and species, their diseases, etc.

Mr. Flagg commenced to explain in detail the manner of making the experiments, but stopped at the end of No. 2. A motion prevailed to appoint a committee of five to perfect the details of the report.

Prof. Hamilton of Pennsylvania, gave some account of the agricultural college of that State, which began in the woods, and without endowments. The labor system was carried out to a greater extent than in any other college in the land. The principal experiments were made in reference to rotation in crops, the method of culture, different applications of manure and its effects on the soil, and the comparative value of different seeds, grains and vegetables.

Prof. McCabe, of Wisconsin, gave an account of the experiment at a farm near Madison. This experiment had been so far successful. The principal experiments had been in testing varieties of oats, wheat, barley and corn; the durability of wood by artificial agents; the amount per acre of different grain yield and the weight of small grain; the planting of corn, etc. It was then voted that a future meeting be held at the Agricultural College. Mr. Flagg offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the strong commendation that the agricultural experiments and stations of Europe have received from such persons as Johnson and Liebig as a source of a large amount of agricultural science and practical progress, as well as our own examinations into the subject, make us believe that the establishment of at least one such station in each State would be universally beneficial to agricultural progress.

The President made a few remarks, closing on the subject of military education and an industrial school.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 24.—In his remarks this evening Butler said: The Boston Advertiser's enmity was accounted for by his (Butler's) threat to sue that paper for libelling Anna Dickinson, when the poor friendless girl gave her first lecture in Boston.

Butler then rehearsed his differences with the Republican party and declared that bondholders ought not to be paid the gold till the soldier's pensions are paid. In rehearsing his political career, he acknowledged that he voted 57 times in the Charleston Convention for Jeff. Davis as the Presidential nominee. He did it to save the Union, but when his southern friends became traitors, he was ready to beat down secession.

Butler then rehearsed his Congressional career, and told how he had been urged by his friends to be candidate for Governor. When he had concluded to do so he would announce it openly and boldly, but would not get a committee down in a rum tavern somewhere, to say it for him. The remainder of his speech was devoted to an attack on the Massachusetts Board of State Charities and a lengthy discussion on the labor tariff question.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., August 24.—In his speech delivered to-night, General Butler claimed that the Republican party having accomplished its work of emancipating the slave, should go forward to adjust, settle and define the exact relations of labor and capital, and protect the ill paid or over worked laborer from the exactions of avarice, as well from its own greed as from the greed of the employers. He condemned strikes as illogical and indefensible, and beneath the dignity of the American working man. The ballot is in their hands; they can enact their own laws and choose their own rulers. They can compel the State to do its duty in this behalf, and give to labor its rights and restrain capital within the bounds of its privileges.

ST. PAUL, August 25.—A military expedition is now fitting out at St. Paul, which will have the double object of escorting the engineers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, while making the final location of the line through Western Dakota and Eastern Montana, and of repressing any hostile demonstrations of the Sioux Indians in the Yellowstone Valley. The expedition will consist of seven companies of infantry, 400 men, four guns, 22 mounted Indian scouts, 25 members of the Northern Pacific engineer corps and 70 teamsters and government employes, making a total of about 600 men. The troops will be commanded by General Whistler, and the engineering party will be in charge of General L. L. Rosser, formerly of Confederate cavalry fame, now chief engineer of the Dakota division of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The expedition will leave Fort Rice, on the Upper Missouri, September 6, and will be absent from that point about sixty or seventy days. The latest survey of the railroad line through Dakota, crossing the Missouri at the mouth of Heart river, wholly avoids the bad lands east of the Missouri and traverses a fertile prairie country the entire distance.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., August 24.—To-day the people of West Virginia voted for and against a Convention to remodel the State Constitution. By the adoption of what is known as the Flick amendment last spring, about ten thousand disfranchised rebel soldiers and citizens would have the privilege of franchise on the question of to-day. This vote will go almost solid in favor of a Convention, but to counterbalance this there is a large portion of the Democratic party who rate against the members.

Returns at this writing are meagre, as it is a question in which party lines are not strictly drawn, it is difficult to estimate. The general impression is that the Convention is defeated by a small majority.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 26.—The Mayor of Charleston telegraphs here that the yellow fever is in that city. The Board of Health think it has assumed the epidemic form. Although trains have not been discontinued between Wilmington and Charleston, sleeping cars are not permitted to run.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—Sessions of the Educational Convention was resumed last evening.

Hon. Newton Bateman, of Illinois, read an elaborate paper on the subject, "How far may the State provide for the education of her children at public cost." He took strong grounds in favor of the largest provision by the State for public institutions. A portion of the address was devoted to the consideration of high schools which he considers as but a step step in the scheme of education which should be provided by the State, and which should culminate in a national university. He summed up as follows: I believe that the question for the American statesman is not how little, but how much can the State properly do for the education of its children. I believe That the one thing most precious in the sight of God and all good men, is the welfare and growth of the immortal mind, and that to secure this on the largest scale, legislatures should go to the verge of their constitutional powers; come to the limit of their liberality of construction, and executives to the extreme of their official prerogatives. I believe that an American State may and should supplement the district school with the high school, and the high school, if need be, with the university, all at the public cost, exhibit to the world the noblest fruitage of the century—a model free school system—and when there is added to all this, as I believe it is written in the future that there will be an educated national University, standing at the head of all, crowning all, then will we indeed have a perfect system of American public education, one that will be a Greek "Tatus Teres at que rotundus."

Mr. William Thayis, of Missouri, followed with a paper, on the subject of National University, in which he reviewed the whole question, claiming that such an institution was among the designs of the formers of the government, and that it was clearly constitutional.

Mr. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, presented a report of the committee on National University, which recommended the appointment of a permanent committee of 13, to concentrate the best thought of the country upon the various important questions involved in the perfection of a plan for the institution and to marshall the strength of the country in systematic and potential support of the measure, when at last brought to the attention of Congress. The following Committee were appointed for this purpose: Dr. J. W. Hoyt, Madison, Wis.; Dr. Thos. Hill, Waltham, Massachusetts; E. L. Godkin, New York city; Hon. J. P. Wyckersham, Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. Barnes, Sears, Va.; Col. D. F. Boyd, Baton Rouge, La.; Dr. D. Reid, Columbia, Mo.; W. F. Phelps, Winona, Minn.; Hon. C. Gibb, Portland, Oregon; Hon. N. Bateman, Springfield, Ill.; ex-officers and members; Hon. E. E. White, President of the National Educational Association; John Eaton, Jr. United States Commissioner of Education; Dr. Jacob Henry, President of the National Academy of Science; Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, President of the American Association for the advancement of Science; Dr. Samuel Elliott, President of the American Social Association.

Mr. Wyckersham proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association will look with favor upon any plan of giving pecuniary aid to the struggling educational systems of South that the general government deems judicious.

John Eaton, Jr., U. S. Commissioner of Education, offered a resolution, which was accepted, that a committee of one from each State and territory, and one from the District of Columbia, be appointed by the association to take such action as shall seem to them to be expedient, to secure a full presentation of the improvements in American Education at the International Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876.

The Republican has a dispatch from Huntsville, Mo., saying that about twelve hundred ex-Confederates assembled at the Roanoke Fair Ground to-day. Gov. Reynolds, Gen. Sheldon, Col. Stanlock and Capt. Collins were called out and made speeches. The utmost good feeling prevailed and politics were not alluded to. Among the resolutions passed was one that it was the duty of all to turn their backs upon the past and grasp manfully the duty and responsibilities of the future.

WHEELING, (W. Va.,) August 25.—In the election yesterday, 22 townships heard from give a majority of 944 against the Convention. The counties in the interior of the State will probably give majorities for the Convention.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 18th.—via INDIANOLA, TEXAS, Aug. 24.—In Morelia, a Catholic priest named CANEDO, preached a bitter sermon against reform and religious toleration, and he succeeded in exciting the people to such a pitch against the Protestants, that his harangue resulted in committing a breach of peace by the multitude. Canedo was sent to prison by the authorities, but the people attempted to take him out of jail by force. The federal troops resisted this popular attempt at the jail, which resulted in the killing and wounding of a great many rioters. Even incendiarism was resorted to by the enraged followers of the priest.

GOV. POTTS, of Montana, writes under date of August 19 that the people of the Gallatin Valley are so frightened at the presence of large bodies of Sioux Indians, that he fears they will abandon their crops and flee to places of safety. He says the movement of the Sioux points to a general Indian war on the settlements. He is organizing settlers and arming them. There is the greatest need for more troops and his Governor hopes Gen. Sherman will send them immediately.

The Acting Secretary of the Interior to-day received, via Santa Fe, the following dispatch from Vincent Colyer, dated Fort Craig, New Mexico, August 20:

"I arrived this morning and expect to leave for Camp Apache on Tuesday. A party of Apaches arrived yesterday at Canada, Alimosa county, from Cochise's band. They report him in the Sonora mountains. His band has been scattered and six killed by Mexican scouts. The Apaches here are in lamentation. This story is given for what it is worth."

The following was also received from Colyer, dated Canada, Alimosa county, August 22: "I arrived here yesterday and found nearly all the Indians scattered from the agency from fear of the attack threatened by the miners of Rio Mimbres, New Mexico. I hope to gather them in a few days. The soldiers are here. The Kiowa Indians at Fort Sill, on the 11th, brought thirty-eight mules and one horse, which with two returned at a former delivery, make up the forty-one killed or driven off by Santanta and party some time ago, and for which demand had been made upon the Kiowas. The mules were of good quality and were accepted by the agent. We then had a talk with the Indians and told them that Eagle Head, Fort Bear and Big Bow, chiefs who accompanied Satanta on his raid, would not be recognized as chiefs, but they would not be arrested unless ordered to be done from Washington, and promised the Kiowas made no more raids, in which case these chiefs and any others who engaged in raids, would be arrested and tried by civil law. No chief hereafter engaged in a raid would be recognized as a chief, but Kicking Bird and Racer would be called upon to nominate their successors, who, if approved by the agent, would then be recognized as chiefs. He assured them that the whites desired to live at peace with the Indians, and pointed out the advantages the latter would derive from being at peace. Kicking Bird, in behalf of the Kiowas, replied: "We want to stop raiding and depredating on the white people, and hereafter follow the example of the Caddo Indians, who have long been on the white man's road. As evidence of our good intentions, we have brought in the mules as required of us, and now we want you to write a strong appeal to the officers at Washington for the release of Satanta and Big Tree, who we think, have now suffered enough, and then everything will be right."

Pennsylvanians in the Washington public offices are to have an extra leave of absence of ten days, to go home and vote.

There is great distress in Southern Hungary, from the breaking of dams and flooding of the country, and this is increased by the severity of the Government in collecting taxes.

A grand railroad barbecue was held at Bolivar, Tenn, to take into consideration the building of a narrow gauge railway from St. Louis to Columbia, via Bolivar. The utmost good feeling prevailed and steps will be taken at once to put the scheme into operation.

It appears that Thiers actually wrote his resignation, but relinquished the intention of presenting it to the Assembly after the adoption by that body of Ducrot's amendment to the bill for the disarmament of the national guard, which amendment supports the views of the Executive. The excitement is unabated.

The army worm in Alabama is ravaging the cotton fearfully, and the crop will be materially lessened.

A party of one hundred and twenty-nine children have started for the West from New York in charge of the Children's Aid Society.

The dispute about the Trinity church property promises to be revived. The Anneke Jans people now say they have discovered further evidence of their rights and are raising means to commence a law suit.

The negotiation for the evacuation of the Paris forts by the German troops has been transferred from Frankfort to Versailles, and Baron Von Arneim has arrived to conduct negotiations on the part of Germany.

The New York Republican State Convention is called for September 27, at Syracuse.

Official returns of all but one county in Kentucky give Leslie 126,057; Harlan 80,078; Leslie's majority 36,981.

TWENTY-SECOND

OHIO STATE FAIR

WILL BE HELD AT

SPRINGFIELD,

Commencing Monday, September 25th,

And continuing until the following Friday evening.

Upwards of $20,000 cash are offered for Premiums in all the departments of

PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY,

As well as for Literary or Scientific Attainment

The State Fair Grounds at Springfield enclose nearly NINETY ACRES, being the largest Fair Grounds in the Union. Ample halls well covered with shingles or prepared paper, render the roofs water proof, so that all articles will be perfectly secure against inclemencies of weather. An abundant supply of water is provided.

Dining Halls and Refreshment Stands will be amply provided to meet all the wants in their line.

AMPITHEATRES

FREE OF CHARGE,

Sufficient to seat 5,000 persons, are erected beside the ring, which latter is the best half mile track in the State.

TRIAL OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A trial of Plows, Drills, Cultivators, Rollers, Stump-pullers, Road-scrapers and Ditching Machines, will take place on or near the grounds, commencing on the 18th day of September, and continuing from day to day until all the implements and machines have been tested. No charge whatever for entering as many articles as the *bona fide* owner may wish to exhibit, and in no case is more any *per cent* to be paid on the Premiums for which parties are competing.

Entries of articles for exhibition at the FAIR *may be made up to Tuesday morning, Sept. 26.*

The city of Springfield will do all in its power to accommodate the visitors to the Fair; and in order to accommodate all, evening and morning trains will be run during the Fair from Springfield to Delaware, London, Columbus, Xenia, Dayton, Urbana, Bellefontaine, &c., at half the usual rates of fair.

The following Railroad arrangements have been made, viz:

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and Dayton & Michigan Railroads will issue round trip tickets for one fare, and transport all articles for exhibition free, by refunding freight paid on such articles when returned by the exhibitor. The Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Road will do the same, so will the Atlantic & Great Western Road. The Marietta & Cincinnati Road will carry passengers at half fare, and will *refund* the freight charged to and from Cincinnati. C. H. & D. Junction or Loveland, provided the property exhibited is returned within five days after the close of the Fair to the station from which it was sent, and has not changed ownership, the freight bill as paid in both directions to be sent with certificate of exhibition to E. M. Fraser, General Freight Agent, Cincinnati. The Bee Line gives its usual terms—freights free and half fares to passengers. The Pan Handle, Muskingum Valley & Cincinnati, Baltimore & Ohio, including the Lake Erie division, and Hocking Valley roads will issue tickets at excursion rates (two cents per mile) and reach terms on freight one way.

PRIZES.—Premiums are to be offered for essays as follows:

One hundred dollars for the best accepted report of the agriculture of either or each of the counties of Clarke, Greene, Muskingum, Richland and Williams.

Twenty five dollars for the best accepted report of the actual experiments made in any part of Ohio in uncultivated.

One hundred dollars for the best accepted essay on the history and description of the best breed of farm horses.

One hundred dollars for the best accepted essay on the history and description of the best milk cattle.

One hundred dollars for the best accepted essay on the best breed of sheep for Ohio, both for carcass and fleece.

One hundred dollars for the best accepted essay on the best practical means of preserving and restoring forests in Ohio.

Single tickets, 25 cents. No carriages nor persons on horseback admitted on the grounds.

For further particulars address

WM. LANG, Pres't of Trust, Tiffin, Ohio.
JOHN H. KLIPPART, Secretary, Columbus, O.

FREE Try Samples of our great 8 page, $2.00 Illustrated Weekly—30 years established. Fifty steel engravings free to subs. Agents wanted. Send for The Saturday Gazette, Hallowell, Me.

ROSES, BULBS, PLANTS—The largest stock in the country. New Wholesale Catalogue of Desirable Nursery Stock for Fall Planting Free. THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose Growers Nurseries, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

A VOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, N. Y.

NEEDLES FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES can be obtained at about one-half the usual rates by ordering direct. Singer's, of every pattern; Wheeler & Wilson, 8 cents; Howe's, 10 cents; Grover & Baker, 10 cents, and others in proportion. Enclose the amount and Needles will be forwarded by return mail.

Address EAGLE NEEDLE CO., MACEDON, N. Y.

THE SAFETY HOLD BACK for Carriages prevents all runaways. Agents wanted. Also other inventions. Address N. W. SIMMONS & CO., Willimantic, Conn.

PILE PATIENTS! You can be cured without using salve or ointment. Address DR. WILCOX, 19 Monroe st., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN

FARM JOURNAL

For September.

Table of Contents.

The AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL for September is now ready. This contains a full page cut of Dexter, the king of trotters; views and plans of the Illinois Industrial University at Champaign, Illinois; cuts illustrating the potato bug enemies, &c. The following is a table of contents:

On the Farm—Work for September (meadows, digging potatoes, cutting corn, picking apples, making cider), by Col. G. S. Ladd.
A Wisconsin Man's idea of Plowing, by Henry Neill.
Something about broom corn, No. IV, by M. C. Howard.
Saving Corn Fodder—Topping and blading vs. cutting up, by W. Hunnicut.
Harvesting Grain—The old way vs. the new—J. F. Hickey, M. D.
Short items in Ohio, by Harmer Renick.
Farming as a vocation, by C. Wilmington, Vt.
Recollections and Rural Issues—Anecdotes of Agricultural Notables—by an ex-member of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture.
Noted American Horses—History of Dexter. (Illustrated).
Potato Bug Enemies. (Illustrated)
Illinois Industrial University. (Illustrated).
Aunt Lizzie's Budget. (To prepare a leaden tree, the tin tree, the silver tree).
A Awkward Situations—Chapter VI—"Under Arrest," by Traddles.
Gossip—by an old time farmer's wife. (Poetry).
The Sunset Gate—By Jennie Battolph. (Poetry).
Diseases in Cattle.
Diversity of color in Ayrshire cattle.
What breed of Dairy Cows are best for all purposes.
An Essay on Pottery, by W. H. Keppel.
Rice—Its History and Culture.
Root Pulpers—How to make them.
Tim Bunker on paying crops.
Soiling Crops—Winter Rye, Lucerne, &c.
The use of Concentrated Fertilizers.
Picking, Packing and Marketing Fruit.
The Culture of the Pine Apple—soil—kinds to grow—propagation—culture.
Opium Culture in America.
Arresting absconding Bees.
Fairs for 1871—State and County.
The best way to grind scythes.
Wooden Nails.
Flowers—Cuttings.
A cheap Hanging Bas

Our Young Folks.

HOW BEN Y GOT HIS DRUM.

Our Benny breathed the northern air,
While, neath the southern sun,
The tide of war still ebbed and flowed,
Before sweet peace was won.
Full bold and high his young heart beat
With thrill of patriot life,
Where'er he heard the tramp of feet,
The sound of drum and fife;
And, to his boyish heart, the sum
Of earthly hope and joy
Was to possess a drummer's drum,
Like a real drummer boy.
But then 'twould cost so very much,
And Benny could not get
The price for many a month or year,
Unless he ran in debt.
And that would never never do,
For Kitty said, "'Tis best
To buy what we can pay for, Ben,
And go without the rest."

"Yes, Kitty, dear, I do so wish
That I might have the drum.
Oh! do you think that I might ask
The Lord to make one come
To me—a drum like cousin Hal's,
So big, and striped, and bright!
I'd like to ask the Lord for it,
But do you think it's right?"

"Why, Benny, dear, you know we are
Too poor now, to afford
To buy a drum like Hal's for you:
But then we know the Lord
Can send you one, if it is best,
And I am sure he'll hear
You, even if he does not give
The thing you ask for, dear."

Three weeks went by, and little Ben,
At noon of every day,
Without a word to any one,
Went quietly away—
And prayed his Father in the skies
To send to him the drum:
But, though he waited patiently,
No answer seemed to come.
At last, one day he came, and said,
With quiet, wistful eyes,
"Sister, it really seems to me,
Our Father in the skies
Must see it would be bad for me,
Or else he would have sent,
The drum I asked for, and so—
And so, I am content."

But sister Kitty's heart was full,
And to a friend one day
She spoke of Benny's faith in prayer,
And of the simple way
He rested in God's power to grant
While still his love denied.
The neighbor listened silently,
Then suddenly replied,
"The boy shall have the drum he wants
This very afternoon,
The child has taught me how to pray,
He'll have his answer soon!"

With merry shout Ben came from school,
And at the open door
His sister said, "Ben, look behind
The counter in the store!"
'Twas really there, the wished-for drum!
"It's from the Lord!" he said,
And clasping it with grateful joy
He bowed his curly head.
Then seized the drum and measured;
And wondering Kitty heard,
"It's like Him—it is just like Him!"
"O Benny, what a word!
What do you mean to say, dear Ben?"

"Why, sister dear, I prayed
The Lord to send a smaller drum,
Because I was afraid
To ask for one so big as this;
But this is just the kind,
The very kind and size you know,
I wished for in my mind!
And don't you think the Lord was good,"
Said Benny with a smile,
"To give me what I did not ask,
But wanted all the while?"

—*M. L. Demaret in Christian Weekly.*

Lucy's Pumpkin Seeds.

Lucy lived in the country, in a little brown house, nearly half a mile from any neighbor. She used to play out of doors by herself a great deal of the time, making mud pies, building stone houses, watching the birds and feeding the hens, picking flowers, and enjoying herself in a thousand simple ways which a happy child can invent, who is thrown upon its own resources. In this life, which might seem very lonely to our young readers, she escaped the danger of bad companions in a crowded city street; but you will see how little faults and vices may find their way into a child's heart, even though she has had no one to imitate but herself.

One day Lucy spied a large umbrella standing in a closet, and asked her mother to let her play with it: mother saying "Yes," Lucy seized it with great delight, and opening it with some trouble, staggered around under it very proudly. She felt so sure she must appear just like a grown-up person that the desire to *show off* and be admired took strong hold of her. Without saying anything to her mother, our little friend, who was very short and fat, undertook the difficult journey over to Farmer Brown's. She tried to take long, dignified steps like the minister, but had to give it up, the umbrella "wobbled" so. The big plaything grew very heavy and unmanageable, but she toiled on, feeling that the exclamations of praise at Farmer Brown's would repay her for all her pains. But when she reached the open door of the large kitchen where Farmer Brown and all his men had just seated themselves at their twelve o'clock dinner, she was received, to her great surprise and mortification, with a roar of laughter. The jolly farmer said something about a "live toad stool" that made the little would-be woman's cheek's flush indignantly. Lucy's pleasure was spoiled in a moment, and all her tiresome walk seemed in vain!

Children sometimes grow older in thought and feeling in a single moment; and into this little girl's heart came, like a flash, the resolution that no one should know how different a reception she had expected. She now felt that she was a ridiculous object, though, just before, her heart had swelled with pride; and she thought she would do anything to deceive the Browns into thinking she had been sent on an important errand. So she laboriously furled her mainsail, and entering the kitchen walked up to kind Mrs. Brown (who with a significant look had stopped the unkind laugh,) and said, a little too rapidly for perfect ease, "Mother wants to know if you will be so kind as to let her have some pumpkin seed?"

It was spring time; and Lucy had heard a great deal said about seeds, and the best places to get the new kinds of this and that vegetable; so this message seemed to the small hypocrite a likely one. Mrs. Brown rose quietly from the table and opening a little closet door over the high mantel piece, handed Lucy a few seeds in a paper. She then invited the child to sit down and take some dinner, but Lucy was too much hurried by the pressing nature of her errand; and picking up the hated umbrella, which seemed bigger and heavier than before, she trotted off. But the weight of the whalebone monster was nothing to the heaviness of her poor little heart; for she knew she had told a lie!

When she was out of sight of the house she sat down by the side of a great rock to rest and cry. She tried to quiet her tender conscience with the thought that her untruth could do no harm, and there was no need of saying anything about it. But there were the seeds? What should she do with them? Taking them home to her mother would bring on an explanation. She thought it all over, and then decided to hide them away where no one could ever see them, so she pushed them far under the rock, first taking the paper off, it showed so white on the grass. Then she walked slowly home, trailing the umbrella behind her, feeling somehow that *it* was the one to blame for all this perplexity. She told her mother where she had been, and how they asked her to stay to dinner, but said nothing more of her short visit.

When Lucy lay down in her little bed that night, she knew that God had seen her, and could not have approved of her conduct. In vain she said to herself, "I don't care! they needn't to have laughed so! I had to say something!" This reasoning did not satisfy her, and a more unhappy little girl never tossed under a patch work bed quilt.

The next day, and for many days, Lucy thought of her falsehood with much uneasiness, but as time went on and nothing was said about the affair, even though Mrs. Brown talked with her mother after "meeting" several Sundays, Lucy grew to feel that her wickedness was as well hidden as the seeds that lay buried out of sight.

And so it came about that after three or four weeks, when her mother sent her on a real errand to Mrs. Brown's, Lucy started off without any very troublesome thoughts of her last visit to the farm-house. But when she came to the brow of the hill where she could see the old gray rock in the distance, the remembrance of her shame quite stopped her as she was preparing to run down the long hill. Very slowly and unwillingly she approached the bowlder, and when she had come quite near her little heart gave a throb of fright; for there was a long green vine flourishing on the ground with what looked to her guilty eyes like the greenest leaves and the yellowest blossoms that ever grew on a pumpkin vine! She stood aghast and with trembling knees gazed upon the flowers, every one of which, exposed to the blazing sunlight, looked more golden, and showed more plainly, than any she had ever seen. Her sin had indeed found her out! But when the first moments of amazement had passed away, she took a solemn resolution: "I'll never tell another lie as long as I live; never, not even a little bit of a one; and I'll tell mother all about this one." She gave her message to Mrs. Brown as quickly as possible; and then turning homeward ran over the stoney fields, and up the high hills in the hot sunshine, feeling neither fatigue nor heat, nor did she rest till the whole story was sobbed out, her face hidden on her mother's shoulder.

When I knew Lucy—a grown-up woman—her word could never be doubted, and one could not imagine her telling anything but the strictest truth, so I think those pumpkin-seeds were sown on good ground, and bore the best kind of fruit after all!—*Christian Union.*

Boys and Errands.

There are so many bright spots in the life of a farm boy, that I sometimes think I should like to live the life over again; I should almost be willing to be a girl if it were not for the chores. There is great comfort to a boy in the amount of work he can get rid of doing. It is sometimes astonishing how slow he can go on an errand, he who leads the school in a race. The world is new and interesting to him, and there is so much to take his attention off, when he is sent to do anything. Perhaps he couldn't explain, himself, why, when he is sent to the neighbor's after yeast, he stops to stone the frogs; he is not exactly cruel, but he wants to see if he can hit 'em. No other living thing can go so slow as a boy sent on an errand. His legs seem to be lead, unless he happens to espy a woodchuck in an adjoining lot, when he gives chase to it like a deer; and it is a curious fact about boys, that two will be a great deal slower in doing anything than one, and that the more you have to help on a piece of work the less is accomplished. Boys have a great power of helping each other to do nothing; and they are so innocent about it, and so unconscious. "I went as quick as ever I could," says one boy, when his father asks him why he didn't stay all night, when he has been absent three hours on a ten-minute errand. The sarcasm has no effect on the boy.

Going after the cows was a serious thing in my day. I had to climb a hill, which was covered with wild strawberries in the season. Could any boy pass by those ripe berries? And then in the fragrant hill pasture, there was beds of wintergreen with red berries, tufts of columbine, roots of sassafras to be dug, and dozens of things good to eat or to smell, that I could not resist. It sometimes even lay in my way to climb a tree to look for a crow's nest, or to swing in the top, or to see if I could see the steeple of the village church. It became very important sometimes for me to see that steeple; and in the midst of my investigations, the tin horn would blow a great blast from the farm house, which would send a cold chill down my back in the hottest days. I knew what it meant. It had a frightfully impatient quaver in it, not at all like the sweet note that called us to dinner from the hay field. It said, "Why on earth doesn't that boy come home? it is almost dark and the cows ain't milked!" —*C. D. Warner, in Work and Play.*

A Sanguinary Encounter with a Wildcat—A Frightful Adventure in the Shawangunk Mountains.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun, Aug. 13,

PINE HILL, N. Y.—At 10 o'clock on Friday morning a dog belonging to John Felter, a wood chopper, was heard barking in the mountains some distance from the house. Mr. Felter's little son, 12 years old, knowing by the bark that some important game was on foot, set out for the mountains. His mother felt a little anxious after the boy had gone, and for some time listened to the barking of the dog. After half an hour the barking ceased; and, as hour after hour passed away and the boy did not make his appearance, the mother set out to go to one of the neighbors to secure their help in a search for the boy. On the road she met her husband returning from the village, where he had that morning been attending to some business. He listened to his wife's story, and, trying to calm her fears, went back with her to the house, and, taking his gun started toward the place indicated by his wife.

Mr. Felter traveled about through the mountains until late in the afternoon, seeing nothing, hearing nothing, and was about to return home when he almost stumbled over the dead carcass of a wildcat. It was a very large male.—Everything indicated a terrible conflict. The spectacle gave Mr. Felter apprehension that some terrible thing had happened to his boy. Examining the leaves and underbrush, he had little difficulty in finding a trail of blood, and this he followed nearly a hundred yards. Then he came upon the dog, standing over the body of his son, who was prostrate on the ground. The dog was earnestly looking at the boy, and occasionally licking his hands and face. On Mr. Felter's approach, he gave a loud bark and pranced about with joy. The father knelt by the side of his son and placed his hand over his heart. With joy unspeakable he found the little fellow alive, but terribly wounded, as it appeared, by the claws of the wildcat.

The little fellow's clothes were almost torn to shreds, and his flesh was terribly lacerated from head to foot. He was suffering from loss of blood, but his wounds had been handsomely dressed by the faithful dog, which had for hours been standing by him, licking them. Taking his boy in his arms, the father made his way home, followed by the ever faithful dog. After reaching the house, restoratives being administered, the boy was able to tell his story.

He came upon the wildcat, and seeing that his catship held the dog at bay, having an advantageous position, he attempted to dislodge him, first with stones; but these the beast did not seem to mind. Then he got a pole and attempted to poke him out. At this the wildcat became enraged, and springing upon the boy, scratched and tore his flesh as above related. At this the dog dashed at the cat and soon dispatched it. The boy attempted to go home, but sank to the ground exhausted.

The little fellow is doing well. The good nursing of the dog has done much towards allaying the inflammation; the licking of his wounds by the faithful animal has undoubtedly saved the boy's life.

Wit and Humor.

"THE OTHER YOUNG MAN."

A Class Day Romance.

O mother, I've had a gorgeous time! I was there from eleven till ten
Such glorious fun such a beautiful place,—and, mother, such splendid men!
Oh, I wish that I was a student! and, mother, I saw cousin Ned;
He has grown to be "perfectly lovely," and he had still a lovelier spread.

For only think, mother, as Fan and I got out of that horrid car,
Cousin Ned came up with another young man; so we didn't need dear papa.
But we gave him our shawls and umbrellas to hold; and Ned, he went off with Fan,
But he introduced me—mother why do you frown?—to his comrade the other young man.

He was "perfectly splendid!" We went to the church; and, mother dear, wasn't it fine?
I recognized lots of fellows there before the oration was done.
And, mother, what are "Peelers?" I thought it a regular sin
For the whole Freshman class to cry "Peelers!" and make such a noise coming in.

He carried me round to the spreads, mother; it was just like a *matinee* ball;
And then he and I had a *tete-a-tete* in romantic old Holwortby Hall.
He made me smoke, mother, a wee cigarette; I drank my first glass of champagne;
And I fibbed when he spilled my ice cream on my dress—for I told him it wouldn't stain.

Then I went to the dance round the tree, mother, it was really a beautiful scene—
Though the Sophomores pushed the poor Freshmen around; I thought that was terribly mean—
When the Seniors embraced one another with such affection and vim.
That, mother, I really felt jealous when I saw all his friends hugging him.

When he got through that horrible hugging, we went to a lot of nice "teas:"
And then we adjourned from the rooms, mother, to a quiet spot under the trees.
He was splendid! he said I was lovely. Do you think that was quite the right thing?
And, mother, he gave me a keepsake; see here it is,—only a ring.

I spoke to him by his first name, mother; you really don't think that he'd care?
He called me by mine, and I didn't. I gave him a lock of my hair.
Which he kissed, and then put in his watch, mother; and a watch, you know, lies next the heart.
Papa cruelly came at the moment, and I, alas! had to depart.

He said he would walk to the station; now mother dear wasn't that kind?
Ned and Fan made remarks about "spooning," and giggled, like children, behind;
But, mother dear, while we were walking—how nice it was!—down to the car,
He said something "perfectly splendid." I'll tell you to morrow, mamma.

—*Harvard Advocate.*

A Dutch Lover.

From Appleton.

A young gentleman in Amsterdam had been, a year or two ago, paying his addresses, without success to a young lady. The father of the maiden was altogether obdurate, and could not be induced to favor the suit; but the swain had observed certain symptoms which led him to believe that his attentions were not wholly unacceptable to the lady. When the festival (Dec. 5) approached, some waggish friends proposed a plan of offering his hand and heart, the drollery of which might possibly soften the unwilling father, and assure the lady of the entire devotion of his person.

On the eve of St. Nicholas a long and rather narrow box, with some holes in the lid, was conveyed to the house of Mynheer——, addressed to Juffrouw, with the swain's compliments, in addition to which, without the latter's knowledge, the facetious friends had painted, in large letters, "Een dikke vrijer"—a fat lover. The box arrived at the usual five o'clock dinner hour; and the daughter, seeing the box in the hall, and, reading the address, wished at once to open it. But her father, who perhaps smelt a rat, and knew better than his daughter the possible humors of the day, said:

"No; let us have dinner first, and meanwhile have the box brought into the dining room."

With some trouble the box was removed there by the maids.

Dinner dragged its slow length along, was artfully protracted, and the opening of the box kept in abeyance until it was almost time to go to bed.

Then the hammer was missing, the screw-driver could not be found, and at last the opening of the wonderful box put off until next morning.

"Goede-nocht, slaap goed." All departed, save Mynheer——, the father.

With bed-candle in hand he went to the box, listened carefully for a moment or two, and then, giving the box a slight kick, proceeded to moralize aloud:

"What a tool that little donkey of a fellow is to suppose I will ever let him have my daughter! I wonder what he has sent her! What can these little holes be for? Ah! here is one of mevrouw's knitting needles: let us poke one in and see if we can make out."

"For God's sake, don't!" said a stifled voice from the box, "or you will poke my eye out."

"Bless me, who's this? What can it be?"

"I am Mynheer F——," said the voice. "For Heaven's sake, let me out—I can't stand it much longer."

"Will you promise never to speak to my daughter again, i. I do?"

"No, I won't—I'll die first."

"Very well, then; good night."

"Don't be so inhuman; I shall be dead in another hour."

"Will you promise?"

"No," said the voice in the box, more faintly, "never!"

"Well, you are a brave little soul; I'll let you out."

Sly father took out screw driver and hammer from his pocket, where they had been lost, and let out the poor lover's very cramped but plump and comely person.

"Now, I am a free man," said the latter, in a somewhat weak voice (and no wonder,) "I give my free promise, as you have saved my life, not to speak to your daughter again without your permission."

Small wit on the one side, and diplomatic gratitude on the other, made them so well pleased that they shook hands and parted such good friends that F—— soon after overcame Mynheer ——'s repugnance to the match, and, before the next St. Nicholas, won the lady, too.

My Bedfellow.

In a country town, and during court week, I once rode on horseback at the end of a weary day, passed in a continuous mud hole, studded with stumps and ornamented with logs, that a benighted country called a road. Night had already closed in, and I was guided to the hotel by a thousand and one boys of the place, and the noise issuing from the bar room, as I approached, no less disagreeable. I found the landlord shut up in a corner pen, dealing out liquid insanity to his customers. To my request for supper and a bed, he responded that I could eat my fill, but that there was not a bed unengaged or not occupied in the house. I persisted until the wretch informed me that there was a "feller" in number six occupying a double bed, and I could "roll in there" if so minded.

It was dismal, but my only hope; so after the evening indigestion I climbed the rough stairs to number six. I was told by the landlord to walk in without knocking, and did so.

It was a cheerless room, without carpet upon the floor, or curtains to shut out the blank night of the windows that seemed to stare blindly in on one, and wink as the candle flared in the wind. I found my companion measuring off his dreams by snores, and undressing "rolled in," as the landlord had suggested. My stranger turned over with something like a growl and grunt, as I crept to his side.

Tired as I was, I could not sleep. The bed tick felt as if it were stuffed with grasshoppers, and the pillows were of the sort to slip up one's nose in the night, and be sneezed out sometime during the day. Besides this my bed-fellow snored abominably. It sounded like a giant trying to blow "Old Hundred" through a tin horn, without knowing exactly how. I bore this infliction as long as I could, and at last gave my friend a dig in the ribs, exclaiming at the same time:

"I say."

"Hillo—sh—what is it?" he asked, in a confused way.

"I am sorry to disturb you, but I think it my duty to inform you that I walk in my sleep."

"Well, walk."

"My Christian friend, I am well aware that this is a free country, and if a man wishes to walk in his sleep there is no constitutional provision to prevent him doing so. But I wish to remark that if I do walk, you had better not interfere with me."

"Oh! walk; I won't say a word about it."

"Well, don't. When addressed or interfered with, I am apt to get furious. I nearly brained a poor man with a dog-iron the other night."

"The deuce you did."

"Yes, I did."

"Well, that's rather disagreeable. A fellow might, under an impulse, blurt out something to you."

"Better not."

"No, I should think not."

A long pause followed this. At last the now wide-awake lodger asked abruptly:

"Did you notice my hat on the floor?"

"I believe I did."

"If you walk, you know, I'd rather you wouldn't step in it."

"I'll bear that in mind."

After another pause he again asked:

"Did you notice that door on the left?"

"I saw a door on my left."

"Well, if you walk, I'd advise you not to go out there. It opens on a porch, only the porch hasn't been built, and it's twenty feet down into the stable yard."

"I don't believe I shall walk out of that door."

"Don't think I would if I walked much."

I supposed my inquisitive friend was dropping into a sleep, when he again broke out:

"I say, did you really brain a man with a dog-iron?"

"I tried pretty hard."

Then came in a silence that was not broken. After a little while I heard my bedfellow creeping softly from the other side of the bed. I could hear him feeling about for his hat and his clothes. Then I had the satisfaction that the door had closed softly on my retreating tormentor. I rolled over and slept the sleep of innocence.

The next morning on descending to breakfast I found an old friend seated at the table. We had not met for years. After a cordial greeting, I said:

"Are you stopping here?"

"I have been trying; but I am nearly dead. I slept on a bench in the bar-room, amid a lot of drunken brutes, who sang Bingo for wagers of drink all night."

"Could you get no bed?"

"Yes, I had a double bed to myself, when that stupid landlord sent up a crazy fellow, who walked and struck out with dog-irons."

"Good heavens, Gillespie, was that you?"

"And hang you, Weston, you don't mean to say that *you* served me that trick?"

It was a case that called for diplomatic explanation.—*Galaxy.*

Hadn't Joined 'Em Yet.

A rather verdant young man, whose features exhibited every symptom of having been slightly tinged with the emerald, lately entered a jewelry store in New York, and, gazing earnestly into the show-case, remarked:

"You've got a heap of mighty pretty breast-pins thar, Mister; what might you ax for 'em?"

"What sort of a pin would you like to look at?" inquired the merchant.

"Well, I dunno!" said the visitor, pointing to a plain Masonic pin (the compass and square), "how much is that yere?"

"Five dollars, only, sir," was the reply. "It's a very fine pin, eighteen carat gold, and——"

"You haven't got any one with a little gold hand-saw laid across it, hev you?" interrupted the would-be purchaser.

"I believe not, sir," said the merchant, "I'm just out of my time, and gwine set up as a carpenter and jiner, and I thought I'd like some sort of a sign to wear about me so folks would have an idee who I was. What do you tax for that ar pin you've got yer hand on?"

"Seven dollars, sir," said the merchant, producing a compass and square surrounding the letter G.

"Seven dollars, eh!" said the youth, "I'll take it—sorry yer didn't hev the handsaw, though, but reckon every body'll understand it. The compass to measure out the work, and the square to see it's all right after it's done measured; and every durned fool orter know that G *allus stands for gimlet!*"

Cupid Tested by Mathematics.

An amusing instance of unconsciously splitting a difference is recorded in the "Memoirs of Madame de Lanny," a French writer of the last century:

A certain literary gentleman of her acquaintance paid her marked attention for a considerable time. It was his habit to call for her at a friend's house where she usually spent the day, to offer her his arm, and to see her home. After an interval, however, at about the time when a declaration might have been expected, the attention of the man of letters relaxed somewhat. He still manifested a regard for her, but not so intense a regard as he had shown her at first.

It had been his wont, in passing through a large square on his way to the lady's home, to take her round the two sides of the square; as his fervor abated, he still escorted her home—he could not at once give up the practice—but he made short work of it. Instead of going along the two sides of the square, he "split the difference," and crossed it diagonally. "Then," the witty lady remarks, "I concluded that his regard for me had at least diminished by the difference between the diagonal and the two sides of a square."

Yankee Decision.

The trials of a young widower up in Windham County, Vt., in trying to get "help," are rarely told by an exchange: "At last, most discouraged, he drew up in front of a small dwelling among the hills, and asked the customary question: 'Can you tell me where I can get a woman to do the work in a farm house?' 'Where are you from?' asked the old man, viewing the handsome horse and buggy with a critical air. 'My name is ——, and I am from——.' 'Oh, yes? I've heard of you; you lost your wife a spell ago. Wall, I've got six gals—good gals, too, and you may make your pick among 'em for a wife; but they wouldn't none of 'em think of goin' out ter work. I should full as lieves you should take Hannah, because she's the oldest, and her chance ain't quite so good, seein' she's nigsighted and can't hear very well; but if you don't want her, you can take your pick of the others.' Our friend went in, selecting the best-looking one, drove to the justice's and was married, and carried his bride home that very night, having secured his permanent and efficient housekeeper, who proves thus far in every way satisfactory, with no question of wages and no limit to the work she is expected to do."

The "Syndicate"—What it is.

From the New York Herald.

We are plied with numerous inquiries as to the high-sounding agency which has come to the relief of Mr. Boutwell in negotiating the new loan. The gender of the thing seems to be much in doubt. Some want to know "who he is?" and others again, thinking, like the Algerine Cadi, that woman is remotely or closely connected with everything, ask "who she is?" Others moderately ask "what is it?" and not a few "who are they?"

The Syndicate, in brief, is a combination of bankers exclusively intrusted, in this case, with the negotiation of the new loan. The law authorizes an expenditure of one-half cent upon each dollar subscribed, either by an actual exchange of gold for the new bonds or by an exchange for them of the old six per cent. bonds, dollar for dollar. The one-half cent on each dollar is made up by the allowance of a commission of one quarter of one per cent. Mr. Boutwell originally made all the banks and a host of designated private bankers the agents for the receipt of subscriptions, but after nearly five months of hard exertion was successful in placing only $70,000,000 out of the $1,500,000,000 authorized to be borrowed or re-funded. In this situation an offer was made by a combination, or rather, two combinations—one here and one in Europe—to subscribe outright for $25,000,000 of the loan, on condition that its further negotiation, with all profits arising therefrom, should be theirs exclusively. Mr. Boutwell, having given the old plan time enough to prove its lack of prompt feasibility, has decided to test the availability of the more concentrated efforts likely to be made by these combinations. He has, therefore, turned over to them so much of the original offering of five per cent bonds as remained untaken, reserving a fraction for so many of the national banks as wish to subscribe upon the original invitation. The arrangement seems to have been made with a number of firms having European origin or connection, or both. Such a combination is known in Europe as a Syndicate. And now for the word Syndicate.

Brushing up our etymology we find that the word is derived from the Greek *sun*, with, and *dike*, justice. Hence the Greek word *sundikos*, a judge, which the Romans adopt in the form *syndicus*.—Delving into our historic lore we find that with the infusion of the Italian or Latin element into the population and government of Northern Europe away back in primeval times, the chief man of the town or village corresponding to our mayor (the *major* or *magister*) was designated as the *Syndicus* by reason of his being the chief magistrate. German theology and politics took kindly to the introduction of Latin terms, much more so than the Anglo Saxon to the Norman-French. The *Syndicus* in English became Syndic, quite a common title for the President of a Council or a corporate body in Europe. In French, syndic corresponds to our word assignee. In course of time the Stock Exchanges of Germany were formed and the managing committees were designated the Syndicate. The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange would be the Syndicate in Berlin. Later on, the brokers and bankers began to make combinations for the negotiations of loans for railway and other projects, to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of these enterprises, and to undertake the imitation of such matters generally. They assumed the title of Syndicate in these operations. Finally the word was applied to combinations generally and now has a meaning on the Burlin Bourse capable of embracing even the smaller and less dignified combination which in New York would be known as "pools." In its migration to Western Europe it has as yet lost none of its respectability, and a Syndicate in England is a very dignified affair. For some reason the American tongue does not glibly pronounce it as yet. May be, we like the Anglo-Saxon better than the English themselves. The word seems a sort of grand monarchial foreigner who has not as yet taken out his papers.

Marriage of a Pair of Deaf Mutes.

From the Newton, Iowa, Free Press, Aug. 17.

RIDOUT—ARMSTRONG—At the residence of J. Lindley, in this city, on the 9th inst., by Rev. W. T. Currie, Mr. Charles H. Ridout and Miss Harriet O. Armstrong.

This was one of the most notable occasions occurring in our town for a long time, and as an invited guest we feel at liberty to make a note of it. Both of the parties are deaf mutes, having lost the sense of hearing in early childhood, from disease. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Lindley, an accomplished and amiable lady, and after receiving a thorough education at Philadelphia, has occupied responsible stations at Western institutions' The groom is a gentleman of culture and good business qualifications, at present superintendent of the boot and shoe department of the Wisconsin Deaf and Dumb Institute, at Delavan, and the proprietor of a boot and shoe store in that city.

The hour appointed for the ceremony was 11 o'clock, but invited guests are not always particular to be present at the hour appointed, and for this reason the rite was not performed until nearly 12. But, finally, a goodly number were assembled, and with smiling faces and curious eyes, awaited the appearance of the bride and bridegroom. Soon the Rev. Mr. Currie presented himself in the parlor, with book and papers in hand, ready to form that mysterious union between these parties which death alone can sever. Then the bridal pair came in, joyous and blushing, like nature in the gay time of spring.

All eyes and ears were intent on the ceremony. How can they answer to the questions proposed, and repeat the parts required by the impressive services of the Episcopal Church, when they can neither hear nor speak? This seemed to be a question in the minds of those present. The query, however, was soon answered. Mr. Currie first read the charge to the assembly, that if any one knew any just cause why they should not be joined together in matrimony, he should now declare it. Then the charge was presented to the bridal pair in writing as follows: "I require and charge you both," &c.—They, not seeming to think that the loss of the sense of hearing formed any impediment to matrimonial bliss, the usual questions were presented in writing to each in turn, and while they were reading them they were read aloud to the company. At the close each bowed assent—they having answered them in writing before the ceremony commenced.

Next came the novel part of the ceremony. Mr. Currie read aloud the part of the bridegroom, as follows, and he repeated after the minister in the sign language to the bride:

"I, Charles, take thee, Harriet, to my wedded wife."

Then the bride repeated after him to the bridegroom in the same manner: "I, Harriet, take thee, Charles, to my wedded husband," &c.

Next the ceremony of the giving and receiving of the ring was said, in the same curious language of signs, the bridegroom repeating: "With this ring I wed thee," &c.

All things necessary to constitute them man and wife having now been satisfactorily managed, they were pronounced man and wife, and after prayer dismissed with benediction.

This couple were not at all disconcerted during the ceremony, and seemed to enter into the spirit of it as well as any people who have the gift of speech. And from all that can be seen they seem fully to enjoy the society of each other quite as well as those who can make signs and speak too.

The congratulations were many and earnest, happily received, and the best wishes of all present will ever accompany these friends as they go forward on the journey of life.

Have we a Healthy Man Among Us?

It is the custom now-a-days, in speaking of the physical condition of the American people, to assume that whatever characteristics belong to it are to be traced back to woman; and as even the casual observer perceives that we, as a people, are subject to various weaknesses or disorders, the consequence is that the delicate shoulders of woman are weighed down with a heavy bundle of complaints and advice. Against this we protest. It is not courteous, to say the least; and, besides, the assumption is not supported. When it comes to a matter of health, the question is not one of sex, but of race; and, although it is undoubtedly true that no people can long maintain itself without healthy mothers, yet it is just as true that no people can long maintain itself without healthy fathers.

Have we a healthy man among us? Yes, as individuals, but he is not what is called, in current talk, "the average man." This is the land of patent medicines, and the supply is according to the demand.

There are two specific causes for the ill health of men. In the first place every man is trying to get on in life. We begin when we are boys. No one is born to a place in society. Every one is told and feels that he must make for himself a place. And so, that he may step higher up, he is continually aiming at a star rather than a tree, or often exhausts himself in seeking that which is still beyond him.

In the second place, the pleasures of men often injure them. The young man at college rows himself out of health, while the man of business mistakes excitement for pleasure. There must be something pungent and almost acrid about even the occupations of a day of leisure. There is no time in these days for one to sit in the sun and sing old songs.

Something more is charged upon women. In her devotion to fashion it is said that she renders herself unfit to become a mother. But how is it with men? Has not indulgence as often ruined the father as fashion the mother?—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Heroism and Cruelty.

A most touching instance of heroism, and one of the most atrocious acts of cruelty, the truth of which is vouched for by the most respectable authority, occurred during the Columbian struggle for independence.

The Spanish General Morrillo, the most blood-thirsty and treacherous tool of the Spanish King, was created Count of Carthagena and Marquis de la Peoria, for services which rather entitled him to the butcher or hangman. While seated in his tent one day he saw a young boy before him in tears. The chief demanded of him for what purpose he was there.

The child replied that he had come to beg the life of his father, then a prisoner in Morrillo's camp.

"What can you do to save your father?" asked the General.

"I can do but little, but what I can shall be done."

Morrillo seized the little fellow's ear, and said:

"Would you suffer your ear to be taken off to procure the release of your father?"

"I certainly would," was the undaunted reply.

A soldier was accordingly called, and ordered to cut off the ear with a single stroke of the knife.

The boy wept, but did not resist while the barbarous order was executed.

"Would you lose your other ear rather than fail in your purpose?" was the next question.

"I have suffered much, but for my father I can suffer still," was the answer of the boy.

The other ear was taken off by piecemeal without flinching on the part of the noble boy.

"And now go!" exclaimed Morrillo, untouched by his sublime courage: "The father of such a son must die."

In the presence of his agonized and vainly suffering son the patriot was executed.

Women as Jurors.

An outraged husband at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, where female suffrage and the political and social appurtenances pertaining thereto are recognized, denounces the female jury business through the Cheyenne *Leader*, and in justification offers a pertinent scrap from his domestic library. His wife was summoned and empannelled as a juror in an important case. When night came, the case not being concluded, the husband applied to the court to have his wife sent home, as there were several small children there requiring her attention—the smallest, in fact, being in a starving condition, owing to the fact that it had not been habituated to the use of the bottle. But the husband's request was denied. The Judge said the jury could not be separated. The husband then requested permission to send the infant to the mother. This was also refused, on the ground that the law does not permit a thirteenth person in a jury room, and there is no statute to show that an infant in arms is not a "person" within the intent and meaning of the law.

The desperate husband then attempted to induce the court to send all the jurors to his house for the night; but the effort was a failure, and the husband was informed that quarters had been provided his wife at the hotel, and that it he wished to speak to her for a moment he would have to take the place of the cook. The husband went home. How he got through the night is not told; but when he learned the next day that the trial was likely to last a week, he straightway proceeded to employ the best looking housekeeper and cook in the county. At last accounts his wife was still on the jury.

In the office of the New York *Evening Post*, Mr. Bryant has (it is alleged) hung up a catalogue of words that no editor or reporter is allowed to use. Among these interdicted words are bogus, authoress, poetess, collided, debut, donate, donation, loafer, located, ovation, predicate, progressing, pants, rowdies, roughs, scrush, osculate (for kiss), indorse (for approve), lady (for wife), jubilant (for rejoicing), bagging (for capturing), loaned (for lent), posted (for informed), realized (for obtained).

Forrester, the Nathan murderer, has been heard from again. He is in Mexico; has been living in the Louisiana swamps; insists that he didn't kill Nathan; will give himself up for trial if the Illinois Penitentiary will relinquish its lien upon him; otherwise will not allow himself to be taken alive. That is the report. Those who like, may believe it.

Patti recently attempted, in London, the part of Valentine in the "Huguenots" and, according to the *Athenaeum*, totally failed to sing the music correctly, or to fill the dramatic requirements of the part. The London *Times* says there are physical reasons why she should not repeat the part.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S Military School.
SING SING, N. Y.,
Re-opens September 14th, 1871.
aug17w4w-276(2)

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' COLLEGE.
Fulton, Whiteside Co., Ills.,
BEGINS its sixth year, Sept. 20, 1871. Courses of study: 1st. Preparatory. 2d. Academic and Practical Business. 3d. Scientific and Military. Select courses allowed. The discipline and organization are of a military character. Buildings large and rooms finely furnished. Libraries and apparatus extensive. Particular attention is given to the personal habits and moral training of students. The development of character is made the leading object. The State of Illinois has made large appropriations to this College for the last four years, in support of certain students appointed by the State, and the College has been, of course, under State inspection. Pupils received at ten years of age and upward. Terms $200 per annum. For catalogues, &c., address Col. L. H. POTTER.
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TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—This institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y. aug10w8w-262

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director. aug10w1mo 61(2)

7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad

Rapid Progress of the Work.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, (begun July last), is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed *266* miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over *130* miles of finished road, and track-laying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul & Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has *413* miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least *560*.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. Jay Cooke & Co., are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have *30* years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than *8* per cent. currency) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or *500* Acres for each $1,000 Bond. They are exempt from United States Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations: Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000

LANDS FOR BONDS. Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest cash price. This renders them practically INTEREST BEARING LAND WARRANTS.

SINKING FUND. The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the re-purchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment, accessible to the people, which is more PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES. The success of the New Government 5 per cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, an greatly increasing their yearly income.

OTHER SECURITIES. All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. E

Farm and House.

A RECIPE FOR YEAST.

A handful small of fragrant hops deposit in a kettle;
Then add a pint of Adam's ale, and boil them till they settle;
Then if you wish to brew good yeast, lively and sweet, you'd *oughter*
Take four potatoes, medium sized, and wash them well with water;
Divest them of their jackets next,—in common parlance, *skin* 'em,—
And faithfully dig out the eyes; there's dirt embedded in 'em.
Then make assurance doubly sure, and banish all pollution,
By subsequently giving them another grand ablution;
Then boil them—half an hour, perhaps; of course your judgment using,
Or steam them, if you like it best; the method's of your choosing.
But whether boiled or cooked by steam, the *process* should be rapid;
Potatoes *moderately* cooked are heavy, soggy, vapid.
Then mash them thoroughly, each lump with vigor pulverizing,
And put them in a vessel which leaves ample room for rising;
A cup half filled with sugar add; 'twill sweeten it enough.
It needs the same amount of salt; you'll find it *quantum suff.*
The nop infusion strain in next, a pint, you mind, by measure;
Then with two quarts of water warm dilute it at your pleasure,
And gently keep it moving, from circumference to center,
Never fail to bid your *silver* spoon its hidden depth to enter;
Then add two brimming cups of yeast and quickly take occasion
The fragrant mixture to subject to brisk manipulation,
And, when the entire ingredients are mingled well together,
Then give the opportunity to rise, according to the weather,—
In winter set it near the stove, and oft renew the fire;
In summer, place it farther off; the temperature is higher,—
Then patiently the issue wait, while Time his flight is winging,
Its status scanning now and then; and when you hear it singing.
And see upon its surface—now here, now there—a bubble,
You'll feel a thousand-fold repaid for all your toil and trouble,
Give to the winds all idle fears; all doubts, all scruples banish;
And when the bubbles thicken fast, and crowd and break and vanish,
The yeast is prime, your toil is o'er, success has crowned persistence,
And loaves of tender, light, sweet bread are looming in the distance.

—*Oliver Optic's Magazine.*

Questions and Answers.

DRILLING WHEAT.

Major, Jerome, Ohio, asks "Which is the best way to drill wheat? To drill the full amount of seed one way or drill half the amount each way."

WHAT IS IT?

S. S. Morran, Liberty Mills, Wabash county, Ind., submits the following:

"Last Thursday morning, while digging for water in the edge of a pond, I found a part of a jaw bone with two teeth in it. One of the teeth measures 7¼ inches from back to front, is 4 inches broad and weighs 6½ lbs. It has three roots which measure from 5 to 6 inches long, but the points are rotted off. The other tooth measures 4¾ inches from back to front, is 6 inches broad and weighs 2¾ lbs., the root having almost entirely decayed. I found these teeth 3½ feet under ground and beneath 2½ feet of solid blue clay, where a hickory gum tree eighteen inches over had blown, out of root. Will the editors and as many others as feel disposed, please give us their opinion as to the size of the animal that had these teeth, or what animal was it? Is it now extinct, if so, how long?"

SCOURS IN PIGS.

R. M. Crabs, of Moore's Salt Works, for scours in pigs, feeds coffee made as for table use, only somewhat strong. The remedy, he states has been used successfully for all kinds of stock for years.

BIG FOOT IN CABBAGE.

K. F. Dauuson, Wellsville, Ohio, writes: What is the cause of Big Foot in Cabbage, and is there any cure or preventative? Is it a local disease or general, and is this the proper name? The stalk under ground grows large and curly, becomes hollow and on breaking it there is a bad smell emitted, then the top wilts and dies. There is a good deal of it in the township.

TO DESTROY THE CANKER WORM.

Jas. W. Howarth, Fair View Farm, Delaware Co., Pa., writes:

I see in the Farmer's Department of the BLADE inquiries for a remedy to destroy the Canker Worm. I herewith give an effectual remedy. The best way to destroy the Canker Worm is to prevent the females from ascending the trees to deposit their eggs. To prevent this raise a mound of earth about eight inches around the trees. Take strong brown paper, make a collar around the tree and top of the mound. Saturate the mound and collar with gas or coal tar; do this every morning during May and a part of June. Orchards that were treated in this way entirely escaped the ravages of this pest and are bearing well this year, while on the two preceding years were entirely stripped of their leaves and buds.

WHITE BUNCH WHEAT.

Mr. E. A. Mercer, Lake Township, Wood county, Ohio, has left at the BLADE Office a specimen of what he calls "White Bunch Wheat." In April, 1870, Mr. Mercer sowed a piece of ground in oats. This was afterwards sown to grass. In mowing the grass this last summer, Mr. Mercer found this bunch of wheat and also other varieties growing in the grass. Eighty stocks spring from the one root. Heads beardless except a few short beards at the top. The kernels are large, full, and white. The largest head measures seven inches in length and has 154 kernels. This wheat is similar, in many respects, to other varieties of White Wheat, but is different in others. The specimen will remain at the BLADE office for the inspection of farmers who wish to investigate.

BIG FARMS.

Stock Farmer, Madison County, O., writes:

I see the papers are again describing what they call the Big Sullivant Farm, and referring to it as a great success. I labor under the impression that the Big Farm was sold to Mr. Alexander, of Kentucky, and that Mr. Alexander after holding it sometime was compelled to make assignment. This does not look like success, and I cannot understand the new stories about the Big Farm unless Mr. Sullivant has repurchased."

The Big Sullivant Farm, known as "Broadlands," owned by M. L. Sullivant, is in Champaign county, Illinois, with railroad station at Homer, on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway. This was sold to Mr. Alexander some years since, who altered the general system and gave more attention to stock growing than to general farming. The farm is still in his possession, but differs much from the Broadlands of ten years ago. The Big Farm described in the papers is "Burr Oaks," near Chatsworth, in Livingston county, Illinois, north of the old farm, and near the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway. There are in this farm 40,000 acres of land, and Mr. Sullivant has this season 10,000 acres in corn. The prairie is here more rolling and "Burr Oaks" has more variety than has Broadlands. There are over 20,000 acres under cultivation, and the farm is conducted on a system that has made it a success.

POISON OAK, &c.

Farmer's Boy, Central City, Illinois, asks for a remedy for poison by Poison Oak.

Wash the part affected with the juice of bean leaves, or with a strong solution of sugar of lead. A standing antidote for poison by dew, poison oak, ivy, etc., is to take a handful of quicklime, dissolve in water, let it stand half an hour, then paint the poisoned parts with it. Three or four applications of it will never fail to cure the most aggravated cases. Poison for bees, hornets, spider bites, etc., is instantly arrested by the application of equal parts of common salt and bicarbonate of soda, well rubbed in on the place bitten or stung.

LAUNDRY POLISH FOR LINEN.

Housekeeper, Huntsville, wants to know how she can secure a good polish for linen, a something that she cannot secure by the use of common starch. To secure good polish, add to starch made in the usual way a small lump of white sugar, or a bit of white wax or spermaceti, or a few thin shavings of white soap and a teaspoonful of salt. After the clothes are rinsed in the blue water, starch them, and dry on the clothes-line; then ring them from cold water, roll up tightly, and let them lie awhile. Iron smoothly in the usual way. Then place the bosom, or piece to be polished, on a board with a single fold of muslin over it, pass a damp cloth over the linen and polish with an iron made for that purpose, such as may be bought at the hardware or kitchen furnishing stores.

TO CLEAN WALL PAPER.

Minnie, who is her father's housekeeper at "Prairie Home," is in despair about the condition of the once handsome wall paper. The paper is comparatively new, but is much soiled. She asks how she shall clean it.—

Moisten fresh, dry calcined magnesia with pure benzola, and cork it for use. Rub this on fresh grease spots, and they will flee at once. If they are of long standing, spread the paste on the spot and leave it till the benzole evaporates, then remove the mass carefully with a paper-knife, so as not to scratch the surface, and brush the magnesia away with a nice dry brush. With this preparation paper, parchment, ivory, kid, silk, and woolen can be cleaned so as to look like new. Wash fabrics that will bear it with water to remove the last of the magnesia. Silk and wall paper should be sponged with ether.

FRUIT STAINS.

Mrs. E. G. F. desires to know why some one who has been troubled about fruit stains, &c., on children's clothes, and who has worked her way out, don't come to the rescue of despairing bodies like herself, and tell them what to do to remove the stains. Solution of Chloride of Soda will remove peach and all fruit stains, vegetable stains, grass stains, &c., from white cotton or linen. One application will answer. Applied several times the solution will remove mildew stains. The fabric should be well rinsed in clear water immediately after using.

Cracked Heels.

Cracked heels almost invariably result from some form of stable mismanagement. Sometimes the horse is being too freely supplied with beans or oats, and has not sufficient work or exercise. More often the irritability and sores are induced from wet and filth. The horse, on his return from work, has his legs washed liberally without being properly dried, or he is permitted to stand amongst rotten straw and acrid urine. The hind-heels being most frequently exposed to these noisome causes of irritation, accounts in great part for their being cracked more commonly than the fore-heels. Endeavour, if possible, to ascertain the exact causes which have induced and keep up the mischief. Without this, treatment can obviously be of little avail. If there is much thickening of the skin, pain and tenderness, it will be well to give the animal half a dose of physic; order mashes, roots, or green food, and forbid beans and peas; keep the stable scrupulously clean; avoid wetting the heels as much as possible; but if they require cleaning after work, use tepid water, and be particular as to thorough drying; moisten the cracks daily with a little carbolic acid lotion made with one part of carbolic acid to six of linseed oil; and to prevent as much as possible, the access of dirt; smear the heels with some oxide of zinc ointment before the horse goes to work.—*North British Agriculturist.*

An English Prize Farm.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England annually awards prizes for the best conducted farm. Last year the first prize went to a lady. This year 23 farms were entered. Four prizes were awarded. The first was £100; the second £50; the third and fourth, or rather two of equal merit, £25 each. One of these last was awarded to a lady.

The first prize was awarded a tenant farmer holding about 400 acres, of which something less than 300 are plowed. The rotation is what is called the Norfolk or four course rotation, of wheat, turnips, barley and clover. Each year he has 70 or 75 acres each of wheat and barley, the first yielding 32 to 26 and the second 44 to 50 bushels per acre. He keeps 25 to 30 Hereford cows, with their produce up to two and a half or three years old; 150 to 160 Shropshire ewes with lambs and yearlings, sold when 15 months old. Pigs are not bred, but a considerable number are fed on the farm each year. The land is considered second rate land, and the management is spoken of as "clean and business like."

To Guild Frames.

The composition at present in use for gilding frames is composed of the best black glue, common resin and linseed oil. Nearly every manufacturer has a change in the proportions. It is a useful material for many other purposes to which it might be applied, were its mode of manufacture known. Take ten pounds of the best black glue, boil it in the usual manner, but with very little water. It should be at least four times as thick as the glue used for general purposes. Take six lbs. of common resin, and pound to dust; add linseed oil, or resin oil, to form a thick paste with the dust, dissolve with heat, allow it to cool to about 212 degrees, then add the hot glue together; combine it well. Have sifted whiting prepared, and combine the whole as in making bread, form it into cakes, and allow it to cool. At any time by the application of steam or heat, this composition may be brought into use.

Care of Milch Cows.

Mr. Willard, in the *Rural New Yorker*, has a timely article on the importance of keeping up a flow of milk during August and September by special attention to the feed of the cows. If crops especially for soiling have not been provided, Mr. Willard recommends using the second growth of clover and of the first cut patches of the meadow—cutting and feeding in the stable. As a supplement for pasturage, bran or sugarstuffs may be fed with profit.

As the value of corn-fodder has been doubted of late, it may be well to give the testimony of Mr. Willard, who says:

Next to green clover, there is no soiling crop so easily raised and which produces better results in milk than corn-fodder. It should be cut and allowed to wilt before feeding, as by this means it is freed from some of its surplus moisture.

To Keep Milk Sweet.

The *Southern Farmer* says that a teaspoonful of fine salt or of horse radish in a pan of milk, will keep it sweet for several days. Milk can be kept for a year or more as sweet as when taken from the cow by the following method:

Procure bottles, and as they are filled, immediately cork them and fasten the cork with pack thread or wire. Then spread a little straw on the bottom of a boiler, on which place the bottles with straw between them until the boiler contains a sufficient quantity. Fill it up with cold water, and as soon as it begins to boil draw the fire, and let the whole gradually cool. When quite cool take out the bottles and pack them in saw dust in hampers and stow them away in the coolest part of the room.

The "Centrifugal Machine," similar to that used in American sugar refineries and laundries, is now successfully used in France to extract the juice of apples and grapes for the manufacture of cider and wine. The machine is represented as acting more rapidly than the ordinary press, and extracts more juice. Thus with grapes the machine will in two hours do more work than the press in seventeen, and the juice is all of the same quality, while by the old process only the first running will make wine of the best quality, as the remainder is injured by the contact with the skins and stalks. The same results are obtained in extracting the juice from apples. The motive power necessary to drive the apparatus, it is reported, is not large, as a three horse engine will give a thousand turns a minute to an ordinary sized machine.

Yankee Pins.

There are eight pin factories in the United States, whose annual production is 2,000,000 packs, each pack containing 3,360 pins, a total of 6,720,000,000 pins. One manufacturer's agent in Boston sells every six months from 700 to 1,000 cases of pins, each case containing 672,000 pins. The factory he represents turns out eight tons of pins per week.

Hair pins are jobbed by the cask. There is but one factory in the country that produces them. They turn out fifty tons per month. The machine that cuts and bends the wire makes 360 hair-pins per minute, ready for japanning. Yankee pins are salable in nearly every city of the world, and the production and consumption increase each year about ten per cent.

"A thirty horse" is at present a very common expression among horsemen. Thousands of trotters are so classed by their enthusiastic owners; whereas, careful investigation demonstrates the act that there are only about two hundred horses in the country entitled to such a record.

The trustees of the Ohio Agricultural College have made a contract for the erection of the main college building, at $112,480, to be completed by the first of November next. They also decided to lay out a college park of not less than 40 acres.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

VERSAILLES, August 22.—The Budget Committee of the Assembly and the Government have agreed upon a substitute for the newspaper stamp duty, in the shape of a tax upon paper of 20 francs per kilogramme.

It is reported that a compromise has been made in the matter of the prolongation of Thiers' term of office, under which he is to receive the title of President and hold the position until the dissolution of the present Assembly.

VERSAILLES, August 22.—In the court-martial to-day several members of the Paris fire department deposed positively that the Commune ordered the firing of public and private buildings and forbade their extinguishing the flames in the Palais Royal.

The Press hotly debates the proposed disbandment of the National Guards. Conservative journals advocate and Radical papers oppose the step. Fears are expressed that its enforcement will meet with opposition in Lyons and elsewhere.

VERSAILLES, August 23.—The prolongation of the power of Thiers is now assured.

Another installment of 300,000,000 francs of war indemnity has been paid to Germany.

At the meeting of the Deputies of the Left, a counter bill was adopted for the disarmament of the National Guard. It is asserted that Thiers accepts the bill as a Government measure. It is thought that all parties in Paris will agree upon the gradual disarmament of the National Guard when the bill of the reorganization of the army becomes a law.

The fine steamship France, is anchored off Marseilles. She is considerably damaged, also her cargo.

ROME, August 22.—The Italian government has taken most stringent precautionary measures against cholera.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—News from Persia is still contradictory. The Levant Herald declares that the famine and pestilence are worse than ever; that there have been 27,000 victims at Isphan alone; that crops have been destroyed, and that one-third of the population has been annihilated. The details are said to be heart-sickening.

LONDON, August 23.—A railroad collision occurred last night near Leicester, by which many persons were injured.

At a meeting held in Birmingham last evening the Lords were condemned for having rejected the ballot bill.

At Newcastle the workingmen resolved to strike, and new hands have been employed in their places. A riot is apprehended.

It is authoritatively denied that Chichester Fortescue will succeed Earl Spencer as Viceroy of Ireland.

The Herman steamer Anglia touched at Southampton and proceeded on her way.

MADRID, August 23.—The Spanish government has released Senor Lafaigne, who was charged with being an Internationalist.

ROME, August 23.—Reports of a crisis in the Italian Government are unfounded.

BERLIN, August 23.—The Emperor will remain at Gastein a fortnight, and will then make a visit to the King of Bavaria.

HAMBURG, August 22.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived in this city to day.

PARIS, August 22.—M. Drouyn de l'Huys has been appointed French Ambassador at Vienna.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 22.—The Czar has issued an imperial ukase permanently abolishing the privileges formerly extended to German colonists in Russia.

DUBLIN, August 22.—As a band of music was passing through the streets of Limerick to-day, followed by a large crowd, a signal was given, on which a mob commenced stoning the police who were watching their proceedings. The latter immediately rushed upon their assailants and after some hard fighting succeeded in dispersing them.

MUNICH, August 22.—A Committee of Conservative Catholics has invited the Catholics of Germany, Austria and Switzerland, to a Congress, to be held at Munich, September 22.

The "Pitiful Story" Humbug.

The *Journal of Commerce* has no faith in the "pitiful stories" that are told as the invariable preface to the history of deprived young women, who are ever represented as fighting alone a terrible battle with want, clinging to their virtue until hunger, like a gaunt wolf at the door, has rendered them desperate, and yielding to their sad fate only when utter misery and destitution left them no other alternative but death.

"Not only that," says the editor, "they are always chaste, resolute and accomplished. Forsaken of friends, they become 'ladies of the needle,' and toil by day and far into the watches of the night for the merest pittance—scarcely enough, when it comes without interruption, to keep soul and body together; and when it fails, through a few days' sickness, or a lost connection, leaving them wholly without resources to the merciless uses of an unpitying world.

"The editor goes on to assert that no young woman in good health, skilled in any womanly accomplishment, need fail of remunerative employment, or be driven from this cause to surrender what should be as precious to her as life, adding:

"Girls who can do even plain sewing are wanted by respectable employers all the year around, and when one is once proved, the demand for her time is so great that her customers jostle each other in their effort to secure her services. Those who can fit dresses, or even take old dresses and rejuvenate them, can go out nearly every day in the year into a good family at from $1.50 to $2.00 per day, and three good meals thrown in with the price, returning every night, if they choose, to their own boarding house or well furnished apartments. We know a lady who, a few days since, even in midsummer, tried to hire a girl to do plain sewing at one dollar a day, her meals to be taken in the house at the same table with her employer, and who went to more than half a dozen recommended to her before she could find one disengaged, and then secured her for only part of the needed time, because she has so many other calls. A smart young girl, who is skilled in plain sewing upon linen and muslin undergarments, goes out, with or without her sewing machine, at two dollars a day, and a friend at our elbow has been waiting for several weeks to secure a turn at her service.

"The fault is," says the *Journal*, in conclusion, "the love of dress and ornaments; the hankering after a life of ease and pleasure; a looseness of moral sense leading giddy feet along the borders of the downward path; demoralizing books and papers fostering unchaste thoughts; idle hours, and empty heads, and a check where the modest blush is a stranger, these—and not the lonely garret, the worn, weary fingers, and the defeat after years of resolute struggling with adversity, are the true preface of "The Pitiful Story."

One of the novelities in expensive goods—worth $12 in New York—is called pekin. It has a satin ground of light shade, with darker stripes of velvet of very heavy pile. It is in the cloth shades only. A simpler fabric, also called pekin, a soft silk with satin stripes, is for overskirts of dinner dresses.

Another new style of dress goods for the coming season is cheviotte, a soft silk with heavy twill, like the diagonal ribs of the Scotch cheviots worn by gentlemen. It is all pure silk, not nigtly dressed, drapes gracefully, and will doubtless make a most serviceable costume. It is designed for street suits.

W. H. Claggett, just elected delegate to Congress from Montana Territory by the Republicans, is only thirty-five years old, and previous to 1865, resided in Nevada, where he was quite prominent in politics. He is a lawyer by profession, and has already won an enviable reputation at the bar in the Far West.

The wife of a resident of Ulster county, N. Y., who one year ago eloped with a "handsomer man," taking their two children with her, returned last week, and after humbly begging forgiveness, was again received into the household of her husband.

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Emerson's Singing School.

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PART 1st—A Good Elementary Course.

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aug31wtf

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august24w1t 71

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USE THE EXCELSIOR PATENT WATERPROOF BIRD CAGE MAT. Prize orders for legant cages daily packed in them. They keep the cage clean and free from vermin. Improves the health and song of your birds—5 packages to any address $1 00; single packages 25 cents (twelve mats in a package) send inside cage measurement. Agents wanted—send for circular. Sold by druggists, house furnishers and bird and cage stores. SCHENCK & CO.; 209½ Pearl St., N. Y. aug24w8-13

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It is superior to the best Wheel Cultivator. The depth is regulated perfectly without the use of wheels.

The Draft is reduced nearly one-half.

It may be drawn close to a tree or plant without injuring it.

It lifts and fits the earth for the Mowing Machine better than any Cultivator in use.

Not only as a Cultivator does it excel but by a proper arrangement of the teeth it is a perfect Potato Digger.

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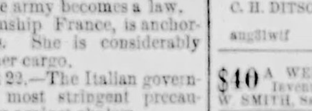

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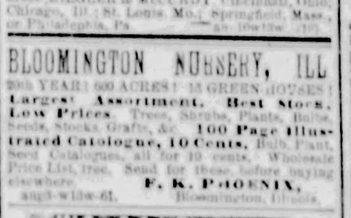

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They are a Gentle Purgative and Tonic, FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system are effectually destroyed and removed. For Female Complaints, in Young or Old, Married or Single, at the dawn of Womanhood or the Turn of Life, these Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when, and the health and purity of the blood will follow the use of this medicine.

Cleanse the Foul Stomach when Disordered; use the Bitters and you will have pure blood, a strong body, and sound health.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system are effectually destroyed and removed.

For Drunkenness, Bitters are the best remedy in the world, as a trial will convince the most confirmed inebriate that there is speedily a radical change in the

To Correspondents

A SUBSCRIBER, Martinsburg, Iowa, asks:—"1st. When and where did the Roman Catholic Church have its origin and who was its founder? 2d. Which of the orthodox churches has the greatest membership in the United States, and which has the next greatest membership? 3d. Who discovered the Island of Australia? 4th. Is there a place where the sun never sets, as has been asserted? 5th. Which State in the Union has the most miles of Railroad."—1. The church established by the Apostles became the Roman Catholic Church. This was, for a time, the only established church of Christians. When the heads of the church had departed, as was claimed, from principles of the founders, a part of the church protested against certain rulings and doctrines, and became Protestants. 2. The Methodists have the largest membership in the United States, the Baptists standing next. 3. It is claimed that Manoee Godinho de Heredia, a Portuguese, discovered Australia in 1601. The Dutch navigators announced the discovery in 1606 and made the first survey of the coast a few years later. 4. We never saw such an assertion. As where they have the longest days, they have the longest nights, the assertion can't be true. Read the books of Dr. Hall, Dr. Hayes, Keenan and others, for interesting remarks on the polar days and nights.—5. Illinois has more miles of railroad than any other State. Illinois has 4,823 miles of Railroad, Pennsylvania 4,656 miles, New York 3,928, Ohio 3,598. There are in the United States 53,399 miles of railroad.

CORA writes:—"Having failed to get the required information will you please inform me through your correspondence column where a good medical periodical could be procured that publishes treatise on different diseases, and at what price. Also, is the Medical News and Library published in this country, if so, where and at white price?"—Among the weekly papers devoted to medicine and surgery are the Medical and Surgical Journal, Boston and the Medical Gazette, New York. The former is a 24 page paper; subscription price $4 per annum. The Medical News and Library, a thirty-two page monthly is published by H. C. Lee, at Philadelphia, for $1.00 per annum.

SUBSCRIBER, Bakerstown, Allegheny county, Pa., asks:—Can you give me the address of one or more patent right dealers."—Munn & Co., Washington, D. C.

COUNTRY JAKE, Seward, Nebraska, writes:—"In September, 1864, I enlisted in a New Jersey Regiment as a substitute, got $1,100 bounty; on my road to the front I jumped from the train, went to Philadelphia and enlisted; that time I only got $800; I was sent to a Pennsylvania Regiment in the Shenandoah Valley; served three months and was paid at which time I deserted my regiment. Am I not entitled to more bounty.'—The question is submitted without comment.

GUIASTICUTIS, Seward, Nebraska, writes:—"1. What is meant by the phrase Rip Van Winkle. 2. Who is Buckeye, I wish he knew how much his letters are appreciated. The Answers to Correspondents are good, but Buckeye's letters are first read in my house. Long may he live, and always write for the BLADE, (in case he writes from Washington all the time)."—Rip Van Winkle is the principal character in one of Washington Irving's stories or legends of the Hudson. He is represented as going to sleep and remaining a sleep for twenty years. The effort of the man to realize the changes that have taken place in the country, in the people and in himself, is made the great point in an artistic way. The term "Rip Van Winkle" has assumed an adjective quality, and is used to characterize a man who shuts his eyes to the progress of the world. Mr. Joseph Jefferson, in his personation of Rip Van Winkle, on the stage, has brought vividly to the minds of the present generation the old story. He has made the play one of the great dramatic successes of the day, and hence it is much talked about. 2. Buckeye is Mr. S. G. Arnold, formerly one of the editors of the BLADE, now of Washington, D. C.

A READER OF THE BLADE, Eugene City, Oregon, writes: "1. What is the best method to become a good reader? 2. Why is it, that newspaper men do not punctuate alike? 3. How far advanced should a person be to make a successful printer?"—1. Practice under a good teacher. 2. In newspapers many of the old stereotyped rules are ignored because on a daily paper time is valuable, and the meaning can be made clear in various ways. Newspaper men, like others, have different opinions. You have in a newspaper every kind of style; that is, the writings of many men, and naturally a difference in the minor details of punctuation. In a book, one man carries his own system through. 3. To make a successful printer, you should have a good common school education at least.

GEO. A. MCS., Wheat Ridge, Ohio, writes:—"In Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," (page 161,) we find this expression: "You may as well do any thing most hard, as seek to soften that (than which what's harder?) His Jewish heart:" Some persons contend that this sentence means that Shylock's heart was harder than the thing which was hardest, and that there should be no interrogation point after harder. While others contend that it means to ask, what was harder than his Jewish heart? or in other words, his heart was the hardest thing. Will you please give your opinion of the meaning of this sentence?"—The passage occurs in "Merchant of Venice," Act IV, Scene I. Antonio says;

"I pray you, think you question with the Jew:
You may as well go stand upon the beach,
And bid the main flood bate his usual height;
You may as well use question with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe bleat for the lamb;
You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To sway their high tops, and to make no noise,
When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven;
You may as well do any thing most hard,
As seek to soften that (than which what's harder?)
His Jewish heart:—therefore, do I beseech you,
Make no more effort, &c."

Taking the speech complete, the meaning, we think, is very plain. Antonio says in plain prose: "You may as well seek to do anything most difficult as to seek to soften Shylock's Jewish heart, than which heart what is harder?" The implied answer is that nothing is harder. The "most hard" refers to the doing of something not to the condition of anything, so the claim first mentioned will not stand criticism. The question is evidently in regard to what was harder than the Jew's heart, with the implied meaning that nothing was. If you will keep before you the series of sentences commencing with "you may as well go stand upon the beach," you will see that the meaning is "you may as well do any of these things or anything else most hard as to seek to soften that heart, than which nothing is harder." Those who take the position first mentioned, we should say, are not careful readers, and certainly have never heard the best readers on the stage recite the passage.

S. M. B., Bloomington, Ill., was deeply attached to a young lady who married another man. In his disappointment he was very despondent. He commenced paying attentions to another young lady, and without knowing it won her affections. Seeing that he had done this, and though he did not love her, he offered his hand in marriage and was accepted. He is conscious of doing wrong and asks what we think of his action, if the man unconsciously won the woman's affections—that is, if he failed to see that she was beginning to love him—we fall to understand how he discovered that she did love finally. A woman deeply in love is not as apt to betray herself as one slightly in love, as a general rule. A man is assuming a great deal when he assumes to pity a woman because, in his opinion, she loves him. The correspondent should have explained at first. After winning the affections of the woman, the course taken was the right one.

I. R. D. F., Hope, Ind., asks: "1. Is there any land in Texas to homestead? 2. If so, in what part of Texas is it located? 3. Does it belong to the United States or to Texas alone?"—There is no land in Texas subject to homestead entry.

YOUNG SUBSCRIBER, Kossuth, Iowa, writes:—"I am possessed of a good English education. I want to go to farming, though I have but little means. Under these circumstances, would it be right for me to ask the lady whom I dearly love to marry me and yet wait until I can procure means enough to buy a small home?"—Yes. If she loves you, the fact that she is to be your wife when you procure a home will cause you to work more earnestly for the home. And her advice in the procuring of the home may benefit you much.

J. J. MITCHELL, Cedarville, Green county, Ohio, writes:—"Mr. John Mc[illegible], of Montezuma, writes, he is dissatisfied with the book measurement of saw logs. I do not wonder, for I have tried it several times and found it would not hold out good. In this county the following rule is generally used, 'find the diameter in the middle of the log by measuring both ends in inches, making allowance for the swell at the butt or fork at the top of the log; take half their sum, deduct one third for offal, &c, square the remainder and divide the result by twelve, which gives the number of feet for every lineal foot of of log, then multiply by length of log in feet, and you will have the number of feet in the log, when sawed into one inch boards.' If Mr. McGee will give this a good trial I think he will find it reliable."

E. C. Silsby, Selma, Alabama, writes:—"In that portion of your excellent paper devoted to answers to correspondents, one P. C. Robinson, makes inquiry concerning a book called "The Tribute or the Nations," to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and adds that it was originally published by the government I (he) believe. I saw a book with that title last spring, in possession of one of the ex members of Congress from this State, and which was published by the Government. It is a work of perhaps 500 or 600 pages, if my memory serves me right, and I think that only enough copies were printed to furnish each member with one. Mr. Robinson can post himself more fully in regard to the subject, by writing to the Congressman from his district."

WM. M. O. DAVIDSON, Portland, West Va., writes:—"Enclosed find a card, 'J. P. Jones, successor of Nutter & Jones.' Now, this J. P. Jones was the *Jones* of the firm of Nutter & Jones, and he bought Mr. Nutter's interest. Now the question among us (Mr. Jones, myself and others) is, whether the preposition *of* is correct, and whether *to* would not be more proper."—The preposition "of" is not incorrect, but the use of "to" is preferable.

J. W. EVANS, Chandlersville, Ill., writes:—"I wish to ascertain whether a soldier can go and lay his claim on a 160 acres of land by having an honorable discharge, and get a deed right out from the government, without complying with the homestead act. I can not get the straight of this matter. I hear some say that a soldier can get a 160 acres of land under a late homestead act and have the time that he served in the army deducted out of the five years, and others say that there is a law giving all soldiers 160 acres of $2.50 land, free of all conditions, excepting the time served in the army."—Questions of this kind have been repeatedly answered in the BLADE. A soldier must comply with the provisions of the homestead law. He cannot get a deed for his land until he has lived on it the required five years. There is no "late" homestead law as referred to. No deductions are made on account of service in the army. The soldier gets his land without price. The Government does this much but requires him to comply with conditions. If it did not, swindlers and pretenders would run riot on the land and soldiers would stand a poor chance. If you keep a file of the BLADE you will find in the early numbers of the present year, the homestead act complete. This is law, and the stories told that do not agree with it are worth nothing.

H. C. MCKINLEY, Newtonville, Ind., writes:—"Will you please inform me through your answers to correspondents in the BLADE, how I will go about getting the back numbers of the BLADE containing the story of "Paul Denman," and what they will cost?"—The numbers are out of print and cannot be furnished from this office; Many readers of the BLADE keep files of the paper and some of these may supply you.

DENMAN, Monticello, Ills., asks:—Where can I obtain a reliable book, setting forth the rules and regulations of the Press, concerning manuscripts and matter in general, intended for publication."—Inquire for Hart's Composition and Rhetoric.'

SUBSCRIBER, Patterson, Hardin county, Ohio, asks:—"What benefit the poorer class of soldiers are to derive from the homestead law. They can't go west and can't live when they get there?"—There are very few soldiers who are situated so that they cannot go west and enter land if they choose to do so. The object was to give *homes* to soldiers not to give them so many dollars in value. The government does not injure a man in the offer. If *he* can't accept it he should see that thousands do and that they are successful. If the government gave you a land warrant and you sold it, you would receive, as you say, $25 to $100 for it. The money would go into your pocket and out again and the land would go to the speculator. You would receive a little and he much. As before remarked the government gives a home, not money. The object of the law is to encourage men to find homes in the West. You don't find men who were not soldiers complaining of the homestead law. If they cant accept the offer they remain in the east and say nothing. In the same way with a more advantageous provision the offer is made to the soldier. The government has paid him bounty; is paying him a pension if partially disabled, and offers him a home. If he cannot accept it, it is his misfortune and not the fault of the Government.

SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS ask questions like the following: To what point is the Northern Pacific Railroad completed; what is to be the terminus of the road?"—The road is now completed to Brainerd on the Mississippi. The road is graded and ready for the iron from the Mississippi west to the Red River. This will be completed this fall. Only construction trains run to the Mississippi. The terminus of the road at the Puget Sound end has not been determined, although it is stated that Kalama, on the Columbia River, will be

A CORRESPONDENT, whose note has been mislaid, asks how ordinary gas pipe is made—whether it is cast or not?" The questioner, perhaps, understands that this is a difficult point on which to gleam information, as manufacturers to a certain extent close their doors against questioners. The gas pipes used in houses, &c, are made with what is known as a square weld. This shows itself if the pipe, when heated, is bent.

W. H. TIDWELL writes: "Please inform me whether I am entitled to any more bounty than I have received, and how to get it. I enlisted in the 1st Independent Colorado Artillery, on the 16th day of December, 1862, for three years, and was mustered out on the 31st of August, 1865. I received $100 when mustered out and $100 in August, 1867."—You are not entitled to any more bounty.

JAMES T. HARTLEY, Piney Plains, Maryland:—Your friends can homestead land in Kansas, and have much the same climate as in Maryland. The Government lands in the Neosho Valley are subject to homestead entry, the usual exceptions being made.

KNOW NOTHING, Mechanicsburg, Ohio, asks:—"What is the meaning of letters and figures placed after advertisements as follows: Junego weowlt; July13drod1w&wlt; July12wl3t-164(2) and-so-forth."—The first mentioned means that the advertisement commencing with the date is to appear in the weekly four times every other week. The second means that the advertisement is to appear in the daily every other day for one week, and one time in the weekly. The third means that the advertisement is to appear in the weekly thirteen times. The number (164) is a private mark designating the advertiser and the figure in parenthesis is the "sing" of the man who set up the advertisement. These marks are not common to all papers, as many have signs that can be interpreted only by the publisher.

E. S. DANIELS, Matamora, Ohio, asks: "When was the first Telescope invented and by whom?"—It is now generally conceded that the first telescope was made by Hans Lippersheim or Jacob Adrianez, in 1608.

G. A. K., Fort Seneca, Ohio, asks: 1. Is it proper to add your address to your signature at the close of a letter after heading the letter with the address as above? 2. Which is proper when mentioning an amount of money, write it or by figures, or both?"—You should not add the address at the close, if it is given plainly at the head of the letter. 2. In formal documents the amount should be expressed in figures and also written in words. In satistical articles or ordinary writings money should be expressed in figures as: $50,000. In careful articles, such as essays, &c, the amount should be expressed in words. These rules are general and are subject to many modifications.

A. W. MC., St. Johns, Ohio, asks: "Do Astronomical calculations prove that the darkness at the time of the crucifixion of Christ was caused by an eclipse of the sun. Or in other words was there an eclipse of the sun at that time or not? 2. How is the name of our candidate for Governor pronounced, (Noyes) with one or two syllables?"—It is generally conceded that there was no eclipse at that time. 2. The name is pronounced the same as the word "noise" or nearly.

M. M. M., New Madison, Ohio:—The Cosmopolitan Art Journal is not now published. The Dispatch, Era and the Corner Stone, Masonic papers, are published in New York.

TEACHER, Corruna, Ind., asks:—"Will you inform me through the columns of the BLADE, whether ladies can get situations in the south as teachers. If so, how much can they get and the amount of education required."—There is no greater demand for teachers now in the south, generally speaking, than there is in Indiana and wages do not materially differ. Teachers any where should have a good education and the Southern people are as exacting as any, be they white or colored.

GEO. W. MEEKS, Georgetown, Illinois, asks:—"1st. Of how many letters do the Greek, Italian and German alphabets consist. 2d. From what did the idea of constructing the telegraph originate. Was it Franklin's experiments across the Schuylkill River or was the idea advanced previous to his experiment, and between what two points was the first telegraph constructed.'—The Greek alphabet has 24 letters, the Italian 20, the German 26, the French 25, the Spanish 27, the Hebrew 22, the Arabic 28, the Persian 32, the Sanerit 44, the Russian 35, the Slavonic 42, the Latin 22. 2. The idea was advanced earlier than Franklin's experiment with the kite, or about the time of his first experiments. The transmission of electricity by an insulated wire was shown by Dr. Watson and others in 1747, about the time Franklin announced his theory of a single fluid. Prof. Wheatstone constructed his apparatus in 1838, and Prof. Morse his apparatus, that was successful, in 1837. Franklin made his experiments across the Schuylkill in 1748. W. F. Cook constructed a telegraph line from Paddington to West Drayton in England in 1839. The first telegraph in America was that put up between Baltimore and Washington by Prof. Morse in 1844.

W. W. SHAW, Carroll, Ind., asks about cider mills.—Write for information on the points mentioned to W. O. Hickock, Harrisburgh, Pa., whose advertisement appeared last week.

JAMES P. THACHER, Waverly, Pa., asks:—"How is the wire fency built, spoken of in No. 8 Wanderings in the West?"—This question has been referred to Dr. Miller, and will be answered in his next letter.

J. R.—"1. Does the writer of an article place the stops in order, such as comas, periods, &c., or do the publishers arrange them? 2. How much do publishers generally pay for good articles? 3. Do they pay by the column or the article, and how much? 4. Do you buy articles for your paper and what papers do? 5. What is a good magazine article of moderate length worth?"—The writer of an article should punctuate, so as to make clear his meaning. In other words, he is supposed to place the stops as he wants them to appear. Some writers are very particular about this, while others write hurriedly and leave the minor stops to be placed by the printer, who understands well how to do it, but does not do it always unless instructed so to do. 2. The price paid for articles depends entirely upon who writes them. Contracts are generally private, and the outside world knows little about the particulars. 3. Some writers are paid by the column, some by the page, and some agree to furnish an article for so much. A great many writers are employed by the year. Those who write poetry are paid so much per poem. It is useless to ask about the rates of compensation, because these are not often known to the most intimate friends of the writer. If publishers or others desired them to be known they would publish a list of prices. As every body keeps the matter a secret you must remain content with general information. 4. Nearly all first-class papers pay for good articles that suit them, the editor judging as to their excellence. 5. A good magazine article would bring from $1 to $7 per page.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Willink, N. Y.:—Your questions in regard to Woman Suffrage papers, were answered at length some weeks ago, as you have learned, no doubt, since the writing of your last note.

H. N. CHADWICK writes.—"I enlisted Sept. 17 1861, for three years; was discharged July 23 1863 on account of expiration of term of service, am I entitled to the $100 bounty."—The statement is not consistent, and is incomplete. If you have not made application for bounty, we fear you cannot obtain any now, even if you were entitled. We cannot understand how you could enlist for three years and your term of service expire in less than two years. You perhaps, have given the wrong dates.

R. J. FLETCHER, Urbana, Ohio, asks: "Where is the 'Waverly' paper published? Do they send specimen copies, and what is the subscription price? Is there a paper published at San Francisco called the San Francisco *Advertiser*, and if so, who is the publisher?"—The "Waverly" is published at Boston by Moses A. Dow. Price $4.00 per annum. There is a paper published at San Francisco called the *Pacific Coast Advertiser*, Bean & Black, publishers.

SUBSCRIBER, Millersburg, Pa.—Spain is now divided into 49 provinces. Your other questions are answered in the late editions of school geographies—in fact in any edition published during the last ten years.

C. B., Mutual, Ohio, writes: "I noticed in the columns of your paper that a soldier who enlisted for one year was entitled to $100 bounty, and two years $200, and three years $300 bounty. Now I, wish to know if that includes those who enlisted in 1862."—No. Large bounties were offered to induce enlistments later in the war. The text of the law was given some weeks ago.

C. W. P., Stryker, Williams county, Ohio:—The only Industrial School for Girls in the State, as a public institution, is the Reform and Industrial School for Girls at White Sulphur Springs. At this institution, girls are taught different kinds of work, but is intended only for those who are incorrigible at home—that is, it is reformatory, rather than educational. This is the school that you have heard of, doubtless, but it is not the place to send your girl unless she cannot be governed by yourself.

K., Ottokee, Fulton county, Ohio:—The College inquired after is not located here now.

NEW SUBSCRIBER, Summit, Ohio, writes:—"Nearly every paper that I take up to read tells of a large number of divorces granted in Chicago the previous week or month. What I want to know is what are the laws of that State in regard to obtaining a divorce, the probable cost, &c."—The laws are not very different from those in Ohio. There is much said about divorces in Chicago, that is not said in earnest. We are not posted as to the probable cost of procuring a divorce, but venture to express the hope that it is a very expensive business.

A SUBSCRIBER OF THE BLADE, Painted Post, N. Y., asks:—What is the size of the Capitol building at Washington.—The structure is 751 feet long and covers 3¾ acres.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Fearful misery prevails in southern Hungary at Baratoe. One-third of the country is underwater, the consequence of a bad administration. The dams were suffered to fall into ruin, and thus became flooded. Extensive tracts of land, reclaimed during the reign of Marie Theresa, and made fruitful with grain fields are submerged. Added to this are unusual storms this season, and excessive severity of the Government in collecting arrears of taxes on vineyards and grain fields; trees even have been stripped of their leaves. The Government is seizing for taxes the cattle of the peasants. Some villages owe an amount of arrears greater than the value of their whole property. Agriculture, trade and industry in general are ruined, and famine is impending.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The determination of the French Government to push in the Assembly or otherwise the disarmament of the National Guard is due to the discoveries made by the police as to the International Society.

A satisfactory solution of the Roumanian difficulty has been made at Gastein by which further political complications are avoided. The bondholders of the Roumanian Railway will be indemnified by the new loan guaranteed by Austria and Prussia.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Times' Paris special says the question of a dissolution of the Assembly is causing such excitement that grave consequences are possible.

LONDON, August 24.—The amnesty association of Dublin will hold a meeting at Phoenix Park, September third, to petition the Queen for the liberation of political prisoners.

A strike by fifteen hundred workmen, has occurred at Leeds. The newly employed workmen at New Castle were simply hissed yesterday, by the strikers. No trouble new is now apprehended.

A foreign ship has arrived at Shields with cholera on board.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Thiers, last night, was determined to resign, but did not state his determination to the Chamber because his frequent repetitions of threats to resign has made it ridiculous, as it seems to his friends, who refuse to communicate his purpose to the Assembly. It is thought that the National Guard measure will tide over the trouble.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Echo to-day, has a dispatch from Vienna that the overtures made by Bismarck to the Austrian government, aim at more than the settlement of the Roumanian difficulty.

A correspondent says the English foreign office has been warned to watch the proceedings at Gastein.

LONDON, August 27.—A correspondent at Salisbury, telegraphs: "I am in position to affirm that a new secret treaty, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between Prussia and Italy."

The Emperor of Austria says he will return the visit of the Emperor of Germany at Coblentz.

ROME, August 25.—A conflict took place to-day between the police and populace, during which one policeman was killed and two wounded.

Accounts from Brazil report that there is a Republican movement breaking out there. A new journal called a Republican Manifesto, lately published, sets forth that the existing form of Government should be abolished and one adopted which will secure the people the right pertaining to Democracy.

The Intelligence contains information that Senor Castellar, leader of the Republican party in Spain, addressed a letter dated June 13 h, to the Monitor Republicano of Mexico, in which he expressed a doubt as to the stability of the Republic of France. According to his statement Thiers and his government were completely disarmed when they occupied Versailles. He thinks federal principles have been tried and failed. Centralization is still strong and has many advocates while the Bourbons are all the while intriguing to regain power.

ROME, Aug. 23.—In the town of Boland, Italy, a church was struck by lighting, and 32 persons killed or injured.

PARIS, August 25.—The Government has forbidden public rejoicing on the ourth of September, the anniversary of the revolution last year, against the Bopartes.

Assurances are said to have been received from Versailles that the Prussian troops in France, will be reduced 50,000 by the first of September. Those remaining will be lodged in barracks.

The reports of cholera at Antwerp have caused the enforcement of quarantine in that port.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Ducrat has been appointed military commander of Brengs.

It is reported that the Radical deputies will resign and contest the election in all the departments.

The discussion for the prolongation of Thiers' term will begin to-morrow.

The Municipal Council have resolved to issue in the form of a lottery three per cent. loans for a large amount.

The deaths for the past week are 823, including cholera.

Baron Vonarnian, German negotiator, remains at Versailles. The Seicle favors the proposal.

The London Workmen's Society asks that the Communist prisoners be allowed to emigrate to Canada.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—There was a rumor this afternoon that an attempt has been made to assassinate King Amadeus of Spain. It is added that the King received no injury. The report is not confirmed.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The German Ambassador has complained to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs of the existence of a league for the deliverance of Alsace and Lorraine from the hands of the Germans. The Minister replied that such league was illegal and should be dissolved.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The Kreuz Zeitung to-day denies the report of an unfavorable turn to the negotiations at Gastein, and that coolness has sprung up between the Emperors of Germany and Austria.

VERSAILLES, August 28.—Advices from Algeria report that all the Yabra villages as destroyed.

The rebels are attacking the tribes in the faith of the French Government.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 24.—In the Assembly to-night there was a debate on the bill to disband the National Guard.—Thiers objected to immediate action as unjust. He asserted that only a portion of the Nationals were unfit to bear arms. Being violently interrupted by the right, Thiers concluded by saying it was evident he had lost the confidence of the Assembly and that he knew not what course to adopt.

An amendment proposed by General Duerot providing for gradual disbandment, was then adopted by a vote of 487 against 156.

MADRID, August 26.—The entry of Carlists into Spain is imminent. Extensive preparations have been made for the threatened invasion. Heavy columns of troops have been sent to the frontier and the civil guard has been concentrated.

The Archbishop of Madrid requires the clergy of his diocese to refuse the sacrament of persons married by civil rite, and announces that unless publicly reported, such marriages will be treated as concubinage.

VIENNA, August 23.—The Free Press today, in a leading editorial, hints at the retirement of Beust, and urges as a political demonstration his election as Deputy from Vienna to the Austrian Parliament.

There have been four cases of cholera in this city and two resulted in death.

MADRID, August 23.—A decree has been issued providing for the issue of a loan on the 6th of September, of 150,000,000 plasters; rate of interest 3 per cent.

VERSAILLES, August 23.—In the Court Martial, to-day, the argument for the prosecution was concluded, and counsel for the prisoners commenced to sum up. The accused, Ferre, attempted to read a printed defense in which he declared that he looks to the future rehabilitation of France for vengeance. He was called to order by the Court and not permitted to proceed.

Gambetta proposes the dissolution of the Republican Deputies to the Assembly on the 1st of May next.

Evidence given before the court martial, establishes the fact that Federals, disguised as firemen, fed the flames in Paris with petroleum. M. Callet, a prison director under the Commune, deposed that he received Ferre's order to shoot the hostages under his charge, and that he declined to comply therewith.

The Assembly to-day approved new additional taxes, and decided to proceed to the immediate discussion of the question of the disarmament of the National Guards.

The government here is acting in concert with that of Italy to prevent the introduction of cholera in either countries.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Additional foreign intelligence concerning the Dollinger movement in Germany reports that at a meeting of liberal Catholics at Heidelberg, Aug. 5 and 6, which was attended by some forty delegates, representing the countries of Bavaria, Prussia, Austria, and Switzerland, it was resolved that the coming Congress of anti infallibilists at Munich, Sept. 22d, should have a public discussion of the Church question. A new declaration will be issued, and the Catholics of every nation will be asked to attach themselves to the movement. The Dollinger Catholics, though placing little reliance on the action of governments, are sanguine of the support of Prussia. Nothing is expected from Bavaria, although the action of that government in refusing to sustain the sentence of Captor, who, though excommunicated, has continued to excercise his functions, is regarded as a favorable sign.

The Government will sooner or later have to decide upon the demand which is proposed to be made by the anti-infallibilists for acknowledgement as the Catholic Church and therefore entitled to church property, and this may be pressed to take distinct measures. There is great anxiety manifested by the liberals as to whether the Papal anathemas will be visited upon the University at Munich, over which excommunicated Dollinger has now full charge.

The Markets.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28, 1871.

Cotton in limited request and nominally ⅛c higher; sales of 1,330 bales at 19¾c for middling upland. Receipts of Flour 18,294 bbls; dull and strongly in buyers' favor; sales of 7,500 bbls at $5 10@5 50 for superfine western state, $5 80@6 10 for common to good extra western and state, $6 05@6 60 for good to choice do, $6 60@7 35 for common to choice white wheat western extra, $6@7 for common to good extra Ohio and $6@9 for common to choice extra St. Louis, market closing quiet. Rye Flour dull; sales of 400 bbls at $4@5. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky active and firmer; sales of 400 bbls at 93@93½c. Receipts of Wheat, 22,013 bu; heavy and 3@4c lower; sales of 18,200 bu at 137@139c for No 2 spring afloat, 127@136 for soft to good steamer do, 142@145c for winter red western, 146@150c for amber Michigan, 155c for choice white Mich., 148@155½c for Ky, white State included; 15,000 bu amber Michigan to arrive, 150c; 50,000 bu do No 2 Toledo red, 147c, to arrive. Barley dull. Barley Malt dull; receipts, 359,619 bu. Corn in buyers favor; receipts 164,000 bu; 6¾@6¾c for western mixed, closing strong at 67c; included 25,000 bu western mixed last half Sept. at 68c. Oats—receipts 87,000 bu, and fairly active and unchanged; 86,000 bu at 40@48c, western and Ohio, the latter choice white. Hay in fair request; $1 05 for shipping; $1 25@1 65 for retail lots. Hops quiet and firm. Coffee firm; 800 bags Rio at 14¾@17c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9⅛@9¾c; 500 hhds Cuba, 9@10¼c. Molasses dull. Rice firm, 8¾@9¾c. Petroleum quiet; 13¾@14c for crude; 24¾c for refined. Total stock of grain in warehouse August 28th: Wheat, 41,747 bu; Corn, 2,700 333 bu; Oats, 536,575 bu; Rye 38,410 bu; Peas, 25,306 bu; Malt 198,036 bu. Provisions—Pork a shade firmer; 1,400 bbls at $13 75@13 87; mess, $10 50@$11; prime, $11; prime mess also; 2000 bbls mess September, $13 75@13 85; 1000 bbls do October, $13 80; 500 bbls do November and December, $13 50; 500 do January at $14 00. Beef dull at $7@11 00 for plain mess; $11 00@14 00 for extra do. Beef Hams dull at $18 50@28 00 for tierce. Beef nominal; 1,000 bbls at $18 00 for prime mess, $12@$22 for India do. Cut Meats quiet; 40 pkgs at 10@13c for hams; 5¾@6¾c for shoulders. Middles are quiet. Lard steady and quiet; 500 tierces at 9@9¾c for steam; 10c for kettle rendered. Butter dull at 19@20c for western; 15@30c for state. Cheese dull at 5@10¾c.

LATEST.

Flour closed dull and heavy at $5 00@6 00 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat closed heavy at 137@138c for No 2 spring; 140@143c for winter red western; 144@148c for amber Michigan. Oats closed in moderate request at 40@48c for common to prime western and Ohio. Corn closed rather more steady at 67c for prime western mixed, afloat. Pork closed quiet for mess at $13 80 for October delivery. Eggs closed without decided change in price.

Government Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

Sterling Exchange 109¾@109¾.

Coupons of '81	118¾	Coup's of '67	113¾
do of '64	114¾	do of '68	113¾
do of '64	114¾	10-40s	114¾
do of '65	114¾	Currencies	116
do new	113¾	Gold	112¾

Toledo Produce Market.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 29, 1871.

Flour—The market has been somewhat better, and we quote staple grades 25@50c higher per bbl except for Double Extra and Fancy. Fine $3 50@3 75; Superfine $4@4 25; Extra $4 50@5; Double Extra and Fancy $6 25@7. The market for Wheat has been animated during the past week. Amber per depot reaching 130c on Saturday, but closed yesterday rather quiet and 1c lower at 127c. Extra white Michigan closed 3c better at 136c; No 1 White Michigan 2c higher at 131c. No 2 White Wabash quiet and 5c higher at 128c. No 1 Red was neglected and 1½c lower at 126c bid, but without sale. No 2 Red 2½c higher at 125c for Wabash and 124c for L. S. and D. & M. No. 3 Red 2½c better at 121c. Rejected Red unchanged at 105c. Amber Illinois, nominally 130c for No 1, and 126c for No 2. Corn—we quote high-mixed dull and nominally 52¾@53c. Low-mixed ¾@1c better at 51@51½c, the inside to close; Yellow nominal; White 2c off at 55c; No Grade 1c better and nominal at 49c. Oats quiet and a shade better; No. 2 unchanged at 37c; No. 2 ¾c higher at 31¾c; Michigan unchanged at 36¾c; Rejected 1c higher at 31c. Mill Feed unchanged at $15 for Bran and $26 for Fine Middlings. Seeds nominal and 25c higher for Clover at $6 00. Timothy $3 00. Flax Seed $1 70. Butter quiet and without material change at 10c for common, 15@17c for fresh keg and 18c for choice. Pork unchanged and quiet at $14@15 00 for light and heavy mess. Hams 15@16c for smoked. Lard, prime 9c. White Beans, small hand picked, $1 50@1 75; large $1@1 25.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 28.

Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active and 1½c lower, and closed steady and firm; No 2 spring 119c seller August; 109¾c seller September. This afternoon the market was dull at 109¾ 109¾c seller September. Corn 1½c lower, No 2 mixed closed at 45¾c seller August; 44¾c seller September. This afternoon the market was dull at 45⅝@45¾c seller August. Oats active and ⅜c lower; No 2 closed at 30c. Rye easier; No 2 closed at 57½c. Barley weaker; No 2 spring closed 60¾c. Highwines active and firm at 88c. Provisions firm. Mess Pork closed at $12 50@12 75 cash, and $12¾@12⅞ seller September. Lard at 8¾@9c.—Dry salted shoulders 5c; short rib 6c.

Cincinnati Market.

August 28, 1871.

Cotton firm; low middling 17¾c. Flour steady; family $5 60@5 75. Wheat firm at 116@118c; offerings light. Corn in light demand but firm at 52c. Rye quiet at 65@66c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged. Coffee higher; grades advanced; prime 18¾@19c. Sugar firm. Linseed oil steady at 82@83c. Lard oil quiet at 70@73c. Eggs firm at 16c; candied 17c. Butter scarce and firm for choice at 20@22c. Pork in fair demand and higher; sales of 450 bbls at $12 50; now held at $13 75. Lard in light demand but firm; 9c bid, 9¼c asked. Bulk meats in light demand but firm; shoulders held at 5¾c; sides 6¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders held at 6¼c; sales of sides early at 7¾@7¾c; closing firm at 7¾@7¾c, with sales. Whiskey quiet at 89c.

Louisville Market.

August 28, 1871.

Tobacco steady; prime unchanged; sales, 39 hhd. Flour—3c and on orders fair; extra family, in round lots, $5 50. Wheat in fair demand at 112@125c for choice red and white. Corn in fair demand; sales in bulk at 53@55c for white. Rye firm at 70c. Oats in moderate demand at 35@38c on arrival. Provisions firm at full prices. Mess Pork $12 75. Lard, 9¼c. Bacon—shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib 7¾c; clear sides 7¾c. Hams firm at 14@15c.

Philadelphia Market.

Aug 28, 1871.

Flour—superfine $4 50@4 75; extras $4 75@5 25; extra family $5 62½@6 25 for state, $6 50@7 25 for Wisconsin and Minnesota; $6 50@7 00 for Indiana and Ohio; $7 25@8 75 for fancy. Wheat firm; red western 135@142c; amber 145@147c; white 130@136c. Rye held at 73c. Corn in fair demand; yellow 72c; mixed western 68@70c.—Oats steady; black 41c; mixed 42@43c. Whiskey 92½c.

Baltimore Market.

Aug. 28, 1871.

Wheat active; amber 155@160c; red, good to prime, 140@150c; Ohio and Missouri 137@140c. Corn quiet; Southern yellow 62@70c. Oats in fair demand at 43@48c. Rye firmer at 66@68c. Mess Pork quiet at $14. Bacon active with advancing tendency; shoulders 7c, rib sides 8c, clear rib 8¾c, hams, sugar cured, 15@16c. Lard steady at 10@10¼c. Whisky nominally 91¾c.

Oswego Market.

Aug. 28, 1871.

Flour steady with good demand at $6 75 for No 1 spring, $7 25 for amber winter, $7 75 for white winter and $8 25 for XX. Wheat in fair demand; new red winter 135c; No 1 Milwaukee club 135c, and 4,000 bu due to arrive at 137½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28.

Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 at 114½c; No 2 at 113c. Oats in fair demand at lower rates; No 2 at 33c. Corn dull and nominal; No 2 mixed at 45½c. Rye steady; No 1 at 59c. Barley dull and drooping; No 2 fall at 60½c.

Cleveland Market.

Aug. 28, 1871.

Flour steady. Wheat irregular and closed lower; sales 2,000 bu No 1 red winter at 126c; 5,000 bu No 2 do, 124c. Corn dull but unchanged. Oats steady at 36c. Petroleum—firmer refined 22½@23c; crude 8½@8 45.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, August 28.

Wheat dull and drooping; extra 136½c, No 1 white 135@135c, amber 128c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats in good demand at 37½c.

Live Stock Markets.

New York, August 28—Total Beeves, 8,200 for-day—145 cars at Communipaw, 80 at Weehawken and 84 at 130th street, making 5,300 and a hard market. Many Cattle are poor and sold at the low rates of 5@6c; several lots would not sell at all. Ten to fair Western steers went at 10@10¾c; prime, 11@11¾c and a few choice at 12c. Fat Cattle are not plenty; nearly 900 for the week. State stocks begins to come forward; average market about 10½c. Bulls, 3 cars Illinois, 7—wt, 10@11c; 9 cars Texans, 5¾-cat, 7c; 8 cars Kentucky, 7-cwt, 10@10½c.

Sheep and lambs; 31,000 for the week; 11,000 today, overstocking the market and making dull trade and lower for thin stock; prime sheep still worth 5¾@6c; fat lambs at 8c, and some extras at 8¼c; poor sheep and old 4¾c, and thin lambs at 6c.